The WEEKLY Post.

Single Copy, One Year, $2.00. PITTSBURGH SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1879. In Clubs of Five or Over $1 50

THE LITTLE WOMAN.

Don't talk to me of Olympus' maids,
"Divinely tall and fair"—
Of Cleopatra's imperial form,
Or Juno's stately air.
Those mighty dames, with redoubted names,
May erst have held their sway:
'Tis the little woman—bless her heart!
Who rules the world to-day.

With her wilful, winsome ways,
Her artful, artless smiles—
Her airy grace, and her fairy face—
Her wisdom, wit and wiles,
She mocks the pride and she sways the strength,
She bends the will of man,
As only such a despotic elf—
A little woman—can.

Though her pathway may lead thro' the darkest ways,
She always finds a light;
Though her eyes be dazzled by fortune's rays,
She's sure to see aright;
Though her wisdom be of no special school,
Her logic, *"just because"*
The first has settled a kingdom's fate,
The last has made its laws.

'Tis the little woman that goes ahead
When men would lag behind,
The little woman who sees her chance,
And always knows her mind—
Who can slyly smile as she takes the oath
To honor, love, obey,
And mentally add the saving clause
In a little woman's way!

Would the diamond seem such a perfect gem
If it measured one foot round?
Would the rose-leaf yield such a sweet perfume
If it covered yards of ground?
Would the dew-drops seem so clear and pure,
If dew like rain should fail?
Or the little woman be half so great
If she were six feet tall?

'Tis the hand as soft as the nestling bird
That grips the grip of steel;
'Tis the voice as low as the summer wind
That rules without appeal;
And the warrior, scholar, the saint and sage,
May fight and plan and pray,
The world will wag till the end of time
In the little woman's way.

THE WARRIOR PRIEST.

An Incident of the Carlist War.

[From the French of Alphonse Daudet.]

The reverend father was just concluding the Mass he was solemnizing when the prisoners were brought before him. The scene was a wild nook in the Arichulegui mountains. A fallen rock, in which a gigantic fig-tree had struck its fantastic roots and twisted trunk formed a sort of altar, covered, in lieu of a cloth, with a Carlist standard fringed with silver. Two notched "alcarazzas," or "water-coolers," served the purpose of vases to hold the wine and water, and when Miguel, the sexton, who was assisting the priest at the Mass, would rise from his knees to go and change the position of the Gospels, the ammunition could be heard rattling in his cartridge-box. Near by the Carlist soldiers were drawn up, and silently kneeled with one knee on their white berets or head-gear, and with their muskets slung over their shoulders. A bright sun—the sun is always in Navarre on Easter Sunday—concentrated his dazzling heat in the hollow of this burning and sonorous rock, in which a blackbird from time to time mingled the beating of its wings with the priest's psalmody and the sing-song responses of his assistant. Higher up, on the serrated peaks, the figures of the motionless sentinels were relieved by the sky in the background.

It was a singular spectacle to see this priestly chieftain officiating in the midst of his soldiers Every time he turned round with outstretched arms to utter the invocation *Deus vobiscum* his uniform could be perceived under his stole, and the butt end of a pistol, or the handle of a Catalonian dirk would peep out from under his rumpled surplice. "What is he going to do with us?" the prisoners asked themselves, in wondering terror, as they called to mind so many deeds of barbarity that had obtained for the *Cabecilla* an exceptional renown in the Royalist army.

For a wonder, on that morning, the father was in a merciful mood. This Mass, solemnized in the open air, his military success on the preceding day, the cheerfulness inspired by Easter Sunday, to the influence of which this singular priest had not yet grown quite insensible, irradiated his features with a gleam of joy and goodness. As soon as the religious ceremony was over, and while the sexton was clearing the altar and locking up the holy vases in a large chest that was transported from place to place on mule-back, in the rear of the expeditionary forces, the curate approached the prisoners. There they stood—a dozen Republican carbineers—worn out by a day's fighting and by the anxieties of a night passed among the straw of a sheep-fold in which they had been confined after the engagement. Wan with fear, emaciated by hunger, thirst and fatigue, they huddled together like a herd of cattle in the slaughter-pen, of the shambles. With their uniforms covered with hay and straw, their equipments in disorder and displaced during their flight and their sleep; the dust that covered them, from the top of their pompons to the tips of their yellow shoes—all this imparted to their appearance that sinister expression of the vanquished, whose moral discouragement is attested by physical prostration. The *Cabecilla* looked at them for a moment with an ironical sneer. He was not sorry to see the Republican soldiers humbled swallow, ragged, in the midst of the well-fed, well-equipped Carlists, and of the Navarrest, who were brown as berries and dry as locust staffes.

"*Viva Dios!* my children," said he good humoredly. "the Republic feeds her defenders very sparingly." You are all as lean as the wolves of the Pyrenees when the mountains are covered with snow. That is not the way *we* treat the soldiers of the Good Cause. Would you like to judge for yourselves, *hermanos?* Doff those infamous caps and put on the white ones. As sure as this is Easter Sunday, to all those who will cry 'Long live the King!' their lives shall be spared, and they shall receive the same rations that I give to my other soldiers."

Before the priest had fairly uttered the word all the caps were tossed in the air, and the shouts, "Long live the King!" "Long life to the Cabecilla!" were echoed by the mountains. Poor fellows! they had been in such mortal dread of death; and it was so tempting to smell the dainty viands that were breiling under the shadow of the rocks by the camp-fires that looked so rosy in the sunlight. I doubt whether the Pretender was ever hailed with such hearty acclaims.

"Make haste and feed them," said the priest, laughing. "When wolves cry so lustily as that it shows that their teeth are long and sharp."

The prisoners moved off, but one of them, the youngest, stood before the chieftain, in a proud and resolute attitude that formed a striking contrast with his youthful features and the slight down, scarcely tinted, that covered his cheek. There was something feverish in his large, lustrous eyes. Arab eyes kindling with Spanish flame. But this flame seemed to disconcert the Cabecilla.

"What do you want?" said he.

"Nothing; I am waiting for you to decide upon my fate."

"Why, your fate shall be the same as that of the others. I named no one in particular. The pardon is a general one."

"But the others are a pack of traitors and cowards. I alone did not join in their shouts."

The Cabecilla gave a start and looked the boy full in the face.

"Your name?"

"Tonio Vidal."

"Where from?"

"Puycerda."

"Your age?"

"Seventeen."

"The Republic must be hard pushed to find men when she has to enlist children."

"But I am not an enlisted soldier padre, I am a volunteer."

"You know, you scamp, that I could find more than one way to make you shout 'Long live the King!'"

"Try me."

"Would you rather die?"

"A hundred times rather.'

"So be it, you shall die!"

The curate then made a sign to the platoon that had been detailed for punishment parade, to draw nearer to the doomed prisoner, who never so much as winced. At sight of this genuine courage the soldier-priest felt a touch of pity. "Have you no request to make of me? Would you like to eat, to drink?"

"Neither," returned the youth; "but I am a good Catholic, and I would not wish to appear in the presence of God without having confessed my sins."

The Cabecilla still wore his surplice and his stole. "Kneel down," said he, at the same time seating himself on a rock. The soldiers moved off a little, and the prisoner, in a low voice, began his confession: "Bless me, father, because I have sinned."

But in the midst of his confession a terrible discharge of musketry resounded at the entrance to the pass.

"To arms!" cried the sentinels.

The Cabecilla jumps up, gives his orders, assigns positions, deploys his men and seizes hold of a blunderbuss, without waiting to disrobe himself of his surplice, when, on turning round, he perceives the youth still kneeling.

"What are you doing there, you?"

"I am waiting for you to give me absolution."

"True enough," said the priest; "I had entirely forgotten you."

With all solemnity then, he raised one hand and blessed that young head, still bent toward the ground, and looking around for the punishment platoon, that had been dispersed in the confusion caused by the attack, he drew back one step, so as to have room enough to take aim, then, leveling his piece, he shot the boy dead.

A PRINCELY HUNTER.

Some of the Adventures of Messiter, the Sportsman, in the Judith Basin.

[From the St. Paul Pioneer Press, December 31.]

Messiter, the celebrated English sportsman, left Bismarck, D. T., on the day after Christmas, for the East. He has gone directly to Harrisburg, Pa., to spend the winter and spring. He lives near that city, but gets his wealth from England. He is the proprietor of 12,000 acres of land and three small villages. His income is princely. He has hunted everything from an elephant to a jack rabbit. He was three years the chief of a band of Arabs in Arabia. His object was adventure and a knowledge of the people. He is by far the most accomplished gentleman who has ever traveled this way as a hunter. His rough life simply refines him. He is an artist in his line.

When Messiter and Colonel Pickett, of Kentucky, started into the Judith Basin, on their fall hunt, their first experience was with a big grizzly, who suddenly charged them from a woods. The hunters and their two guides were all on horseback. The horses were frightened and the riders unable to take aim. The bear would charge one horse and then another. Volley after volley was fired at random. The horses pitched about and the bear entered into the fun with all spirit of his great nature. The crack of the rifle amused him. He would run back into the wood and then bounce out again, taking after the nearest horse. A rifle-shot from his side or rear would make him turn and charge in the direction of the enemy. The fight was kept up for four hours when darkness terminated the unsatisfactory contest. The bear was safe. Hunters disgusted.

Messiter saw a fine grizzly run into a very heavy thicket. He persuaded his pointer dog to go into the thicket by throwing a stone into it. The dog went in to retrieve the stone but came out with his tail between his legs, and on a clean run that never stopped until he got into camp. The bear followed him to the edge of the thicket, wheeled about face and disappeared. Just as the hindquarters were passing out of sight Messiter discharged both barrels of his express rifle. They were loaded with explosive bullets. The bear got them. They hurt him, but didn't kill. Mr. Messiter was now in a quandary. The shell of one barrel couldn't be removed and the bear was too cunning to make fight. Messiter threw a cart-load of stones into the thicket, hoping the bear would take offense and come out. The bear had seen enough. He would take the chances of being hit by the stones. Messiter could shoot straighter than he could throw. He told the rest of the story in about the following words: "Gentleman, I am sorry to say it, but I deliberated an hour and a half before I decided to go in after that bear. I knew that he was wounded, and in all probability would die before morning and his meat spoil. It was getting late in the afternoon and I must decide. Having but one useful barrel of my rifle made the situation all the more interesting. I got down on my hands and knees and crawled into the thicket a few hundred yards, when I saw something just in front of me moving up and down. It was the lower jaw of the grizzly. He was wetting his appetite. I placed my rifle to my shoulder. The bear began to raise up. It was death to one of us. I fired. The bear fell back. The bullet passed directly through the ball of his left eye."

THE BENEDICTION.

[*From the French of Francois Coppee.*]

It was in eighteen hundred—yes—and nine,
That we took Saragossa. What a day
Of untold horrors! I was Sergeant then.
The city carried, we laid siege to houses,
All shut up close, and with a treacherous look
Raining down shots upon us from the windows.
"'Tis the priest's doing!" was the word passed round;
So that although since daybreak under arms—
Our eyes with powder smarting, and our mouths
Bitter with kissing cartridge-ends—piff! paff!
Rattled the musketry with ready aim,
If shovel hat and long black cloak were seen
Flying in the distance. Up a narrow street
My company worked on. I kept an eye
On every house-top right and left, and saw
From many a roof flames suddenly burst forth
Coloring the sky, as from the chimney-tops
Among the forges. Low our fellows stooped.
Entering the low-pitched dens. When they came out,
With bayonets dripping red, their bloody fingers
Signed crosses on the wall: for we were bound
In such a dangerous defile not to leave
Foes lurking in our rear. There was no drum-beat.
No ordered march. Our officers looked grave;
The rank and file uneasy, jogging elbows
As do recruits when flinching.

All at once,
Rounding a corner, we are hailed in French
With cries for help. At double-quick we join
Our hard-pressed comrades. They were grenadiers,
A gallant company, but beaten back
Inglorious from the raised and flag-paved square
Fronting a convent. Twenty stalwart monks
Defended it—black demons with shaved crowns,
The cross in white embroider'd on their frocks,
Barefoot, their sleeves tucked up, their only weapons
Enormous crucifixes, so well brandished,
Our men went down before them. By platoons
Firing, we swept the place; in fact, we slaughtered
This terrible group of heroes, no more soul
Being in us than in executioners.

The foul deed done—deliberately done—
And the thick smoke rolling away, we noted
Under the huddled masses of the dead
Rivulets of blood run trickling down the steps;
While in the background solemnly the church
Loomed up, its doors wide open. We went in.
It was a desert. Lighted tapers starred
The inner gloom with points of gold. The incense
Gave out its perfume. At the upper end,
Turned to the altar as though unconcerned
In the fierce battle that had raged, a priest,
White-haired and tall of stature, to a close
Was bringing tranquilly the mass. So stamped
Upon my memory is that thrilling scene,
That, as I speak, it comes before me now—
The convent built in old time by the Moors;
The huge brown corpses of the monks; the sun
Making the red blood on the pavement steam;
And there, framed in by the low porch, the priest;
And there the altar brilliant as a shrine;
And here ourselves, all halting; hesitating,
Almost afraid.

I, certes, in those days
Was a confirmed blasphemer. 'Tis on record
That once by way of sacrilegious joke,
A chapel being sacked, I lit my pipe
At a wax candle burning on the altar,
This time, however, I was awed—so blanched
Was that old man!

"Shoot him!" our Captain cried,
Not a soul budged. The priest beyond all doubt
Heard; but as though he heard not. Turning round,
He faced us, with the elevated host,
Having that period of the service reached
When on the faithful [illegible]
His lifted arms seemed as the spread of wings,
And as he raised the pyx, and in the air
With it described the Cross, each man of us
Fell back, aware the priest no more was trembling
Than if before him the devout were ranged.
But when, intoned with clear and mellow voice,
The words came to us,
Vos benedicat
Deus Omnipotens!
The Captain's order
Rang out again and sharply, "Shoot him down,
Or I shall swear!" Then one of ours, a dastard,
Levelled his gun, and fired. Upstanding still,
The priest changed color, though with steadfast look
Set upwards and indomitably stern.
Pater et Filius!
Came the words. What frenzy,
What maddening thirst for blood, sent from our ranks
Another shot, I know not, but 'twas done.

The monk, with one hand on the altar's ledge
Held himself up; and, strenuous to complete
His benediction, in the other raised
The consecrated host. For the third time
Tracing in air the symbol of forgiveness,
With eyes closed, and in tones exceeding low,
But in the general hush distinctly heard,
Et Sanctus Spiritus!
He said; and, ending
His service, fell down dead.

The golden pyx
Rolled bounding on the floor. Then, as we stood,
Even the old troopers, with our muskets grounded,
And choking horror in our hearts, at sight
Of such a shameless murder and at sight
Of such a martyr, with a chuckling laugh,
Amen
Drawled out a drummer-boy.

—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

A Sand Storm in the Desert.

[From the Los Angeles Herald.]

Day before yesterday the outgoing Yuma train left Los Angeles on time. Everything went on as usual until it approached Cucamonga station. At this point a sand storm of extraordinary violence was encountered. The train was soon obliged to stop. Superintendent Hewitt was at once communicated with by telegraph and men were despatched from all quarters to clear the track, but without avail. The train was delayed some fifteen hours. When we state that the rails, for a distance of three or four miles, was covered with sand to depths ranging from one to three feet, the force of the wind may be conjectured. The simoon or sirocco, or whatever it may be called, came whistling through the Cajon Pass as though it were discharged from a funnel. The incoming Yuma train was delayed an hour and a half through the storm. Some seven years ago a whirlwind poured out of the Cajon Pass, which took substantially the same course as the wind day before yesterday. The line of plain traversed by it was about three miles wide, but it fortunately stopped right at the edge of the celebrated Cucamonga vineyard. For much of this width the soil was shaved off as with a knife, being carried resistlessly over the Cucamonga plains. Sand was piled to a height of several feet over the roof of the station of the old stage company, making a total sand-drift of over twenty feet high. The storm of the other day must have been a twin brother of that.

◆

MICHIGAN has a new State Capitol. The total cost of the building has been $1,345,000, being $145,00 in excess of the amount originally appropriated. The work, so far as known, has been free from jobbery, and the building contains one-third more room than the Illinois Capitol, which has already cost upward of $4,000,000 and is not yet completed,

HARTRANFT'S LAST.

He Takes a Rosy View of the Finances of the State.

Discusses Municipal Reform, Labor Arbitration, Technical Education, Savings Banks, The National Guard, Etc., Etc.

The last annual message of Gov. Hartranft is a lengthy document, occupying twenty-five pages in its pamphlet form. We give its material points, cutting off unimportant matters by a reference, and omitting tabular statements of the condition of the State finances, which have already appeared in THE POST in the report of the State Treasurer.

BIENNIAL SESSIONS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

As the first Legislature holding a biennial session, you will have many difficult and delicate matters to adjust. As all the existing legislation has been passed in view of annual sessions, it will be necessary to make a careful examination of the various laws regulating the departments, and particularly those concerning the management of financial affairs. Without attempting a specification of all the changes rendered necessary by the new system, it will be sufficient, as an indication of the importance of the work, to point out, that, unless an amendment of the law requiring the votes for State Treasurer to be counted as the votes for Governor are now counted, is passed, an extra session of the Legislature must be called in 1880 for that purpose alone, at a very considerable expense. Many reports that are now annually required can probably be dispensed with, and many changes made which will lessen the expense and simplify the operations of the departments. The new Constitution has hitherto, in its transition state, added largely to the expenses of government, but the period has now arrived when the people should begin to profit by the reduced cost of its regular operation.

THE STATE FINANCES.

The current deficiency in the several revenue funds and future expenses, the Governor claims, can be met by proper economy and a diversion of the surplus revenues from the Sinking Fund, without resort to additional taxation. We paid over a million of the public debt during the past year, while the Constitution only requires an annual payment of $250,000.

There is, therefore, no good reason why the Legislature should not permit the Sinking Fund Commissioners to divert all that they may find necessary to the General Fund, after thus fulfilling the provisions of the Constitution. And, indeed, there does not seem to be any serious objection to passing a general law giving the Sinking Fund Commissioners authority, after paying the interest on the public debt and redeeming the principal required by the Constitution, to divert the balance of the revenue which would otherwise go into the Sinking Fund by legislation, to the payment of the debt or to general expenses, as the exigencies of the State's finances may require. The present rigid method is very inconvenient, especially in times when the revenues naturally decrease, obliging the Commissioners to redeem the loans of the Commonwealth when legitimate claims presented at the counter of the general Treasury have to be put off. The estimated deficiency in the General Fund at the close of the present fiscal year, including the unpaid appropriations, will be $2,173,069 97. The revenues of the General Fund for 1878 have fallen below the revenues of 1877 some $600,000, and the estimated revenues of 1879 are $900,000 below the same standard, making altogether for the two years, in which the deficiencies will have principally accumulated, a falling off of the revenues of $1,500,000. As this extraordinary decrease could scarcely have been anticipated, but $673,000 of the deficit can be laid to the extraordinary appropriations required on account of the Insane Hospitals for the Southeastern district and at Warren, the building of the new Western and Eastern Penitentiaries, the Jefferson Medical College, the State Agricultural College, and the expenses and claims for the riots of 1877, amounting altogether to $1,925,000. It must also be considered that this deficit is estimated upon the gross amounts appropriated, and that considerable sums will be covered back into the treasury. As for instance, the appropriations to pay for suppressing the riots of 1877 were $710,000. and the amount paid, with almost all claims now settled and paid, is $584,811 63. So that it is safe to assume that $100,000 of this appropriation will not be required.

NO ADDITIONAL TAXATION.

But it is satisfactory to the taxpayers that this deficit can be made up in the next two years without additional taxation. In the two years of 1879 and 1880, there can be diverted from the Sinking Fund revenues the sum of $1,500,000—$1,000,000 in 1879 and $500,000 in 1880—and still leave enough in the fund to pay the interest and redeem $500,000 of the public loans each year, which is double the amount required by the Constitution. In 1880, as there will be no session of the Legislature, the Treasury will have, at least, $500,000 which is usually appropriated to that expense, to apply to the payment of the balance of the deficit. But the revenues for the two years have been estimated much below the amounts that may reasonably be expected. By a vigorous enforcement of the tax laws, the revenues for this year ought to be largely increased over those of last year, and thus still further relieve the Treasury; and I do not see why we may not reasonably expect a moderate improvement, from year to year, in the revenues of this State. If we count the tax on corporations only at what it was last year, which was very low, the revenues will be increased, for the two years, by about $400,000 or more than enough to cover the remainder of the deficiency. To do this, however, it will be necessary to extend the payment of the most of the appropriations over the two years, and rigidly keep the appropriations for 1879 and 1880 within the limits of the estimates. Taking the two years together, (and hereafter the estimates and appropriations must be made for two years), it is believed the revenues will be sufficient to meet all expenses and redeem, by the end of 1880, about one million of the public debt, and the State will then be able to commence 1881 without a deficit.

The change in the law, recommended in the message of 1877, by which the tax on railroads was changed from all tax on dividends to part on dividends and part on gross receipts, has proved very beneficial in the present depression. Without this change the State would have received from two to three hundred thousand dollars less by reason of these companies declaring small dividends. The four leading corporations, the Pennsylvania, the Lehigh Valley, the Philadelphia & Reading, and the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroads, have paid the State under the act of 1877, $669,525 69, while under the old law they would have paid only $444,625 52, showing an increase of $164,800 17 in favor of the law of 1877. Many corporations have declared dividends just under six per cent. and made appraisments which have been accepted much below the market value of stock, as measured by the dividends declared. If they could be appraised at the value indicated by the dividends declared, the receipts under the law would be still increased.

SAVINGS BANKS.

The Governor renews his recommendations for legislation that will adequately protect depositors, by drawing the line between business enterprises and judiciary relations. He favors the creation of a bank department. The total number of banks reporting to the Auditor General, in 1873, was one hundred and seventeen, with $23,400,000 on deposit. Of these seventy-seven are represented as savings banks and trust companies, with $16,790,000 of deposits. Since that year, the official records show the failure or suspension of thirty-one institutions, whose deposits aggregated $8,200,000. Eighteen of these suspended banks were so-called savings banks, with deposits amounting to $6,650,000. It is a significant fact, that about 68 per centum, or $4,500,000 of the deposits of the eighteen broken savings banks, was invested in discounts upon ordinary business paper. These figures will convince you, I think, of the importance of drawing the line between the two classes of institutions, and creating an officer to enforce the law, and close up all failing institutions, before the ruinous consequences of concealment of insolvency and desperate efforts to retrieve losses have involved depositors in an almost total extinction of securities.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

Much space is devoted to this subject, and the annexed principles embodied in the report of the Municipal Commission, appointed in 1876, urged on the Legislature:

First—Increased powers of appointment and removal and supervision by the Mayor over the executive departments, and the complete separation of the executive and legislative functions.

Secondly—The necessity of providing for an annual tax rate to cover all annual appropriations, and the prohibition of any expenditure for any purpose over the amounts specifically appropriated.

Thirdly—The absolute denial or limitation of the powers to create debts.

Reference is made to the fact the New York Commission arrived at the same fundamental principles, and the Governor says "they may be confidently accepted as the correct basis of a plan of municipal government." The Governor says, referring the draft of law submitted by the Commission:

Admitting fully all that the Commission say as to the difficulty and delicacy of repealing all the legislation upon the statute books referring to municipalities, I am still of the opinion that no permanent reform can be justly expected, while these loopholes of escape from the provisions of a general plan exist, and I deem it of primary importance, at any risk, that this accumulation of special legislation should be swept away, and the rights vested thereunder be put, if possible, without manifest and lasting injustice in the way of merging into the general system. There is much force in the objection of the minority report, that "The bill proposed does not specifically repeal any law," and that "It is but one more added to the numerous acts governing our cities," and it is very doubtful whether section twenty-seven of the schedule of the bill, which provides that "The Councils of existing cities shall, within one year from the approval of this act, designate by ordinance, such of the special acts of Assembly, or parts thereof in force, and not inconsistent herewith, as they severally desire to retain in their respective cities, and all acts not so designated, shall be, and the same are hereby repealed from and after the approval of such ordinance," will lead to any practical results. It is barely possible that what the Commission hesitated to undertake will be satisfactorily performed by the cities' Councils.

But even this objection, of whatever force it may be, ought not to deter you from the passage of the act. If, in the practical operation of the act, obnoxious special legislation should still survive or be revived, it is something which experience alone, perhaps, can prove, and it will be still in the power of the Legislature, when its pernicious influence shall have been clearly demonstrated, to repeal it, or bring it into harmony with the improved system.

I regret, also, the supposed necessity of retaining and extending the classification of cities; the reasons in support thereof seem to me rather specious than sound. From an examination of the provisions of the bill, I think but little difficulty or inconvenience will be found in adapting its machinery uniformly to all classes of cities. The creation of several classes, containing but a single city each, subjects the system and the taxpayers to the dangers of the most injurious special legislation. To avoid the evils of such legislation, the commission propose an amendment to the Constitution, that the General Assembly shall pass no laws relating to the affairs of any class which embraces but one city, "unless upon application made by joint resolution of the councils thereof, passed by the votes of two thirds of all the members elected to each branch, recorded by yeas and nays, approved by the Mayor." But if it be thought necessary to make a distinction between large and small cities, the trouble of passing such an amendment will be obviated, and every practical requirement filled, and the evils of special legislation, in a great measure, avoided, by dividing the cities of the State into two classes—those containing one hundred thousand inhabitants or over to constitute one class, and all with a population of less than one hundred thousand, the other.

In conclusion, I hope the bill will be early brought forward for discussion and finally passed substantially as it is; if not for the government of all the cities of the Commonwealth, at least for all cities containing one hundred thousand inhabitants or over, or those which now constitute the first and second classes. As applied to those cities, I think the leading principles of the bill, before referred to, will meet the general and unqualified indorsement of the citizens and taxpayers, and its machinery and operation be greatly better than the present organization.

The management of the smaller cities is generally more economical and judicious than the administration of the larger ones, and, perhaps, the only change needed in the code of 1874, to adapt it perfectly to their government, is the absolute prohibition of the power to borrow money for any purpose whatever, in order that councilmen may not be tempted to get a cheap reputation for economy, at the expense of posterity, by willfully levying a tax rate manifestly too small to cover the necessary expenditures then appropriated, without reference thereto, leaving every year a large deficit in the shape of a floating debt, to be finally added to the bonded indebtedness.

The evils which this bill is intended to correct cannot long continue without the most deplorable consequences, and the million and a quarter citizens of the cities of the Commonwealth are looking anxiously to the Legislature for relief from the abuses and dangers which they are unable themselves to reform or escape under the present system of municipal government.

TECHNICAL AND COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

The Governor indorses Professor Wickersham's bill for the "Education and Maintenance for Destitute and Neglected Children," and says:

I cannot see any valid objection to the passage of such a bill. Most of those whom the plan includes will be homeless and parentless children, and, surely, no one will deny their claim to the home the bill provides. The few others who come within its scope will be found, for the most part, of vicious and criminal parentage. I shall not debate the natural rights of individuals in the parental relations, since I am, for my own part, firmly persuaded that the social rights of adults end with the right to illimitably propogate beggars and criminals, and stop short of the privilege to educate them.

A system of industrial education is urged, and is treated in its relation to the larger labor question:

As the frontiers of civilization recede, the difficulty of transferring the surplus population of our labor centres is yearly increasing. Our mining and manufacturing districts are consequently crowded with capital and labor, which the present diversities of industries cannot absorb. The natural spread of population tends, in a measure, to restore the equilibrium, but the period of growth is probably reached, when it is necessary to find employment for an increasing population. Nothing, it seems to me, will so much extend the sphere of activity as a system of industrial education.

Such a system would be costly, and the return to the State, in the extension and elevation of its industries, and the diffusion of greater comfort and content among the people, cannot be accurately measured in dollars and cents. That the material gain in the increase of the value of manufactures, and the decrease in the cost of maintaining order, would balance the original outlay, and the annual appropriations necessary to establish and support the system, is probably too much to assert or expect. But when we consider, that in the last eight years the State has expended $832,905 30 over and above the ordinary militia expenses, in the suppression of riots, which are not to be considered as the results of an unusually lawless disposition, but rather as the desperate struggles of ignorant men to cut the gordian knot of a difficulty that only the utmost skill and patience will ever enable society to untie, it will be acknowledged that the gain, in that one item alone, would go a considerable way toward the support of the system.

Confining the problem to Pennsylvania, it does not seem possible to adopt any quicker or better measure than to increase the value and variety of production, and improve the bread-winning powers of the laborer. In other words, to diffuse the technical and artistic knowledge which increases the rapidity and beauty, and thereby decreases the cost and widens the market of the manufactured article, and to foster the intelligent co-operation of laborers, among themselves and with capital, so as to utilize to the best advantage the class wages. For there is a skill in living quite as important as a skill in earning. And probably there is nothing the American people are more in need of learning.

Such appears to me to be the paramount reason for a system of industrial and technical training.

ARBITRATION—CAPITAL AND LABOR.

The great question of the day, is the so-called conflict of capital and labor. While we need not indulge in gloomy forebodings concerning its income, it is certainly a matter that statesmen and legislators cannot safely ignore. All the labor communities of the old world have passed through precisely the same turbulent career of strikes, riots, outrages, and murders, which have excited so much alarm in Pennsylvania. Occurring in every industrial community and under every form of government, they cannot be regarded as menacing particularly Republican institutions, nor is the cause to be looked for in our political organization. But the direct and indirect losses and miseries they entail upon the community, demand a patient investigation of the causes and an honest attempt at readjustment. As mentioned above, the State has paid for the suppression of labor troubles an average of over $104,000 annually for the past eight years, and even a casual examination of the annals will show that there has been a growing frequency and breadth of trouble and violence, and, consequently, a corresponding increase in the expenses of their suppression. The direct loss to capital, in the destruction of property has been very great, while the loss from enforced inaction has been enormous. The loss of wages to the working class has amounted to many millions of dollars, and habits of individual independence and thrift have given way to a demoralizing dependence upon organizations. The antagonism of class has been a fruitful source of crime. The large sums expended in the detection and conviction of the perpetrators of these outrages, must therefore be placed to the same account. The Mollie Maguire murders, like the agrarian murders in Ireland, and the trades union outrages, arsons, and machine breakings in England, were not the work of the so-called criminal classes. They did not originate in the depravity which deliberately selects criminality as a mode of life or result from the sudden temptations of passion or avarice. They were essentially class murders; and is always the case in the bitterness engendered by such contention, their criminality was ignored by many of the class and nationality outside of the guilty circle of the order. If some of the leading spirits of the class had been members of a board of arbitration as representatives of labor, with some of the employers or their agents as representatives of capital, it is not unreasonable to suppose that most of the disagreements that have kept the coal regions in a state of turmoil, might have been amicably adjusted, and many of those who were assassinated and of those who have been hanged, living to-day, if spared in the ordinary course of nature, the life of the average citizen with all its undeveloped possibilities of good and evil.

Under these circumstances it becomes a highly important question whether the policy of repression is the best remedy that the wisdom and humanity of the age can devise. It must eventually prove a failure in the United States. Under our political institutions the best way to promote the spread of communistic ideas is to hedge property with bayonets. In the long run, the policy of elevation is safer and cheaper than the policy of repression. Probably no social movements are governed so little by considerations of interest or more by mere sentiment and passion than strikes and their attendant agitations. Strikes are precipitated without reference to conditions or prospects of trade or market, and obstinately prolonged after all hope of success has vanished. Indeed the chief obstacle to any re-adjustment of the relations of capital and labor is a sentimental antagonism and unreasoning jealousy. It is this which prevents a mutual understanding and knowledge of interests and motives. How much the action of the Legislature can do to establish better relations is something that can best be learned from past and future experience. It is certain, however, that to be wholly effective arbitration of disputed points must be voluntary, and possibly all that the Legislature can do is to prepare the way for such a system by disseminating information of its formation, operation and advantages, and enacting a simple code as a model for voluntary arbitration.

In England, the system of arbitration and conciliation originated with the manufacturers and operators, and has changed, wherever fairly tried, the old feeling of bitter hostility between the employers and the employed, into one of mutual respect and confidence. With the same class in Pennsylvania, lies the responsibility of the initiative: with the Legislature, the responsibility of education.

Deeply impressed with the importance of bringing about, if possible, a mutual understanding of the two classes, and creating an arrangement for the amicable and rational settlement of all disputes and controversies, I gladly availed myself, in the early part of the year, of the services of a gentleman, a student of industrial questions, who visited England to investigate the form, practical workings, and results of the various systems of arbitration in operation there, and commissioned him a special agent, under the seal of the State, to examine and report the same on behalf of the Commonwealth. His report, which is the fullest, clearest, and most satisfactory presentation of the subject I have ever seen, I have the honor to transmit herewith, and I would respectfully suggest that its wide publication, and especially among the laboring classes, will do much to produce the accurate knowledge, and the unprejudiced and rational views of the subject, out of which arbitration must eventually grow.

I have refrained from any discussion of the system, which is elaborately presented in the report, and confined myself to urging its necessity. I shall close simply by summing its results. Wherever established, an intelligent co-operation between employers and employed has been effected and steady employment secured at those rates of wages, which the industrial conditions of a competitive market enabled capital to pay, and maintain a steady production. Strikes, riots, outrages, and trades union murders have become things of the past. In prosperous times labor has shared in the increased profits of capital, and in periods of depression each has mutually supported the other with the minimum of loss and suffering.

PENAL AND BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

The penal, reformatory and eleemosynary institutions of the State are represented in a satisfactory condition. Measures are suggested for the relief of the over-crowded penitentiaries until the prison for the middle district is completed, and the convicts from these counties transferred. Only criminals sentenced to not less than two years, it is recommended, be sent to the penitentiaries.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Pennsylvania now has a well organized armed, and disciplined force of militia Although still perhaps somewhat larger than absolutely necessary, the policy of the administration to make a small compact, and efficient body of troops has been steadily pursued. When compared with the organization and numbers in 1872, the soldier-like results of the different consolidations and our progress toward a perfect military system are clearly apparent. In 1872, there were twenty-one divisions, with three hundred and twenty-three companies, comprising 1,126 commissioned officers and 13,566 enlisted men. In 1879, the State constitutes one division, divided into five brigades, aggregating one hundred and forty companies of infantry, five cavalry companies, and four batteries of artillery. The muster roll of the Guard now numbers 608 commissioned officers, 8,200 non-commissioned officers and men.

Steps are now being taken to supply the troops with great coats, the officers and men having with commendable spirit given the pay allowed for attendance at the annual inspection, for that purpose.

MISCELLANEOUS SUBJECTS.

An additional appropriation of $100,000 is recommended for carrying on the geological survey in 1880 and 1881, which will finish the work. Reference is made to marking the Northern and Western boundaries of the State. The restriction on the publication of the second series of Pennsylvania Archives to seven volumes, it is recommended be rescinded, that the work may go on under its present editors. There is a passing allusion to pending legal proceedings on the subject of freight discrimination, and it is urged the question should be settled; and either the alleged wrongs of shippers effectually removed or shown to be unfounded and unjust. The deaths of Henry Armitt Brown, Bayard Taylor and Morton McMichael are appropriately referred to. Mr. Mackey's decease is not mentioned.

CONCLUSION.

Before your session closes I shall have resigned the trusts committed to my care. I think it proper to extend to the people through their chosen representatives, my thanks for their confidence and support, and my earnest desire for the welfare of the State. Containing within its borders all the elements of empire and civilization, we may justly look forward to the time when its cities will be Sheffields and Birminghams of the Western Hemisphere, and the Delaware rival the Clyde. But I shall not detain you by any eulogium upon Pennsylvania, or indulge in any speculations concerning the future. To-day it pours over a continent its treasures of coal and iron, of oil and lumber. I believe its true progress lies in extending its industries and educating its laborers. As said last year, the great warfare of the nineteenth century is industrial warfare. In this contest Pennsylvania will enter with unrivaled resources, and wise and liberal legislation ought to give an army of skilled workmen that will win a noble victory. That destiny this generation may not realize, but it is for us to lay its broad foundations in the varied products of its soil, and in the intelligence and virtues of its people. With that end in view, let us invoke the assistance of the same power that has guided Pennsylvania to its present high position, to enable us to mould its social relations in accordance with His immutable laws, and hand the noble Commonwealth to our successors with a higher civilization and a yet happier people.

J. F. HARTRANFT.

Harrisburg, January 7, 1879.

Indigestion.

The main cause of nervousness is indigestion, and that is caused by weakness of the stomach. No one can have sound nerves and good health without using Hop Bitters to strengthen the stomach, purify the blood and to keep the liver and kidneys active, to carry off all the poisonous and waste matter of the system. See other column. ja11:2wW

Weekly Post.

TERMS: ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.
POSTAGE PRE-PAID.

Daily Post, one year, by mail	$8 00
Daily Post, six months, by mail	4 50
Daily Post, three months, by mail	2 25

THE WEEKLY POST.
POSTAGE PRE-PAID.

One Copy, one year	$2 00
Clubs of Five, or over	1 50

☞ Remittances must be made in Money Orders, or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

☞ Additions can be made to Clubs at any time during the year at proportionate rates, the time, in every case, to expire with the Club; otherwise single subscription rates must be paid. Any variation from this rule breaks up the Club system altogether. We can only afford papers at Club rates by having them all expire together.

All papers promptly stopped at expiration of subscription, the date of which is on the printed label containing subscriber's name, pasted at the head of each paper.

Subscribers desiring the address of their papers changed, must always give the name of the Post-office to which they have been directed, as well as the one to which they are to be sent.

Specimen copies of The Daily and Weekly Post will be sent to any address, free of charge. Address all orders to the publishers,

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Jan. 11, 1879.

Complaints have been made that papers have been discontinued without notice. Our terms are that subscription must be paid in advance, and as we use the Dix mailing machine, any subscriber can ascertain the date when his subscription will expire by referring to the tab on his paper.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

We offer to every subscriber of The Weekly Post from and after January 1st, 1879, until further notice, a Beautiful Engraving. We offer, in addition, to every subscriber the full value of their subscription in a thoroughly live, readable newspaper. We ask Democrats and our friends everywhere to exert themselves in extending the circulation of The Post. We will furnish specimen copies on application.

ONE YEAR OF CHICAGO.

The Chicago *Tribune* on New Year's day printed its usual review of the business of that city for the year 1878. The figures are somewhat stunning, but then Western statisticians are great on arithmetic. The receipts of breadstuffs (flour reduced to grain) during the year amounted to 134,856,193 bushels, being a gain of 36 per cent. over 1873, the highest previous year. The number of hogs received during the year was 6,339,656, and the weight of hogs killed during the year 648,200 tons, valued at near fifty millions of dollars. The total value of the live stock received during the year was $98,400,000. The manufactures of the city have been increased during the year over 1877, $22,000,000. The total of the wholesale sales in 1877 was $276,500,000, and of the like sales in 1878 was $280,000,000. Remembering the decline in prices, the increase in quantities will be appreciated. Under the comprehensive title of produce, the *Tribune* prints a large list of commodities, and these figures show the value of the year's receipts:

Breadstuffs	$ 71,620,000
Live stock	98,300,000
Provisions, tallow, dressed hogs	9,650,000
Butter, cheese, hides wool	27,960,000
Seeds, potatoes, salt, broom-corn	5,820,000
Hay, poultry, apples, eggs	1,880,000
Alcohol	370,000
Miscellaneous	3,800,000
Total 1878	$219,700,000
Total, 1877	212,160,000

Taking coin as the basis, the increase in value is fourteen millions of dollars. The general summary of the year's trade is as follows:

Produce	$219,700,000
Wholesale	280,000,000
Manufacturers	230,000,000
Total	$729,700,000
Deduct for manufactures included in wholesale	74,700,000
Grand total 1878	$655,000,000
Grand total, 1877	621,500,000
Increase in value, in 1878	$ 33,500,000
Total, 1878, in coin	$650,000,000
Total, 1877, in coin	595,000,000
Increase in coin value	$ 55,000,000

The average decline in prices since a year ago has been about 17 per cent. The increase in quantities to make up the aggregate of values, is sufficient evidence, taking Chicago's as a type of the business of the country, that we are on the upward wave of returning prosperity. The basis of this great showing of wealth, is the agriculture of the northwest. It is the tribute the great farming States of Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, and the Territory of Dakota, pay to the business energy and geographical position of Chicago.

THE GREENBACK A FIXED FACT.

The withdrawal of greenbacks from circulation and the surrender of the paper currency of the country, to the National Banks, was one of the pet hobbies of the ultra resumptionists, and is yet, for we observe some of the eastern journals are insisting on the retirement of the greenbacks as they are presented for redemption, while the New York *World* is very severe on the order of the Treasury Department that greenbacks shall be received for customs dues. The action of Congress by the act making it unlawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to cancel or retire greenbacks, and requiring him to pay out such notes when redeemed at the Treasury, squelches the project of Wall street to do away with this description of paper currency. The greenback has come to stay, and we believe it is only a question of time, and the entire paper currency of the nation, as now with the coined money, will be issued directly by the Government.

The experience of resumption day in New York shows that in ordinary business transactions, as well as in such exceptional matters as the payment of duties and the receipt of interest on Government bonds, legal tenders are preferred to coin. "Greenbacks are good enough for me," was a common remark at the sub-treasury when payment was tendered in coin. "What do I want to lug about a weight of coin for?" was the query of an independent citizen as he asked that his coupons should be cashed in paper. This mere matter of convenience explains the philosophy of resumption. Government takes its paper for all dues, and it at once advances to par with gold, as it would long ago had not the Government been the most effective discreditor of its own paper. Money is but a convenience in the transfer of products, and business is accelerated just in proportion as money is plenty. We have heard how in early times, here, forty or fifty years ago, a boat load of bacon from the west on our wharf would be exchanged for Pittsburgh iron and nails; it would then be sent to Baltimore and Philadelphia and exchanged for dry goods and groceries, which in their turn were exchanged in the west for the products of the soil. There were great operations without the use of a dollar of money. This was a crude, inconvenient and costly way of transacting business. The principle of cash payments has been substituted for that of barter, and every one profits by it from the farmer who fattens his hogs for a market to the eastern importer. And they prosper just in proportion as money is plenty.

We have now a currency based on the faith and credit of the Government, redeemable in coin for those who want coin; but still its great element of strength is in its Government indorsement and the fact it is receivable for Government dues, which in the course of a year aggregate two hundred and fifty to three hundred millions of dollars. The coin in the treasury, available for resumption purposes, according to the *American Exchange* of New York, is only $89,722,717 in gold and $12,000,000 in silver. John Sherman's $226,000,000 of coin, it alleges is a mere trick of book-keeping. The banks hold about thirty millions of coin, and this gives a total of only $130,000,000 on which $685,000,000 of paper is floated, if we accept the theory that redemption in coin in the great element in maintaining paper at par. With this small reserve in coin, let the Government strike at the credit of the greenback as it has been doing for years, and up until the first of January, by refusing to receive it for government dues, and we would soon see gold mounting upwards. Government has brought paper to par by making it a full legal tender. The industry of the country has greatly aided, if it has not been a controlling factor, by the immense crops produced for foreign consumption, and the economy in foreign purchases, thus making an extraordinary balance of trade in our favor.

But what we set out to say, was that the progress of resumption or equalization of values so far, has vindicated the greenback, and fixed the fact it is to be a permanent institution; and in time, as we believe, the sole paper currency of the nation. The go-between of the National Banks will be abolished. There is no hurry. It will be done gradually, but that it will be done seems to us as certain. Every day's experience with the greenback establishes its convenience as the best paper currency the country has ever had. They are more convenient than coin, and of greater value than National bank notes, for the holder of National bank notes cannot pay duties with them. They are current from one extremity of the land to the other, for all demands public or private. The greenback will be the sole paper money of the future.

AN INELIGIBLE OFFICIAL AT THE COURT HOUSE.

The decision of Judge Stowe, in the contest of Irwin against Alexander for the office of County Controller, is very clear on the point that Mr. Alexander is ineligible because of the disqualifying position he held immediately prior to the election of Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners, which was clearly an "office" within the meaning of the statute. But the Judge declines to follow this position to its logical sequence, and declare Mr. Irwin entitled to the office, because of the well known decision of the Supreme Court in the Cluley-McLaughlin case, but if we mistake not in that case one fact was wanting which is clearly established in the petition of Mr. Irvin, and that is sufficient notice to the voters, prior to election, of the ineligibility of Alexander. The *Leader*, in commenting on the decision of the Judge, says:

> What could any minority do more to prevent an ineligible man from getting and keeping office than the Democrats have done in the present case. They made Mr. Alexander's ineligibility a prominent issue in their campaign against him, gave notice that they would contest his election, if he were elected, and did contest it—with the result announced yesterday. It certainly seems that with such consequences as this staring us in the face that the law on which Judge Stowe bases his decision should be so changed that the candidate receiving the next highest number of votes *should* be entitled to the place made vacant by the ousting of an ineligible candidate. Nobody would be wronged by such an amendment. Those who persisted in voting for a man loudly alleged to be ineligible by the opposition should do so at the risk of losing their votes. It should surely be their business to find out whether the man they vote for is competent to take the office. If he is not competent, then it should surely seem that they have simply thrown their votes away—as truly as if they had voted for a dead man or a mythical man, and that the votes cast for the next highest candidate should constitute a legal majority and elect.

The case as it stands is that an important county office is held, and is to be held for the next three years, by an individual declared ineligible by the courts. There is but one remedy and that is in the hands of the Attorney General, by *quo warranto* proceeding to declare the office vacant. It is clearly his duty to institute proceedings against Alexander, else we will have the strange spectacle of the highest law officer of the State wittingly consenting to and sustaining a flagrant violation of the law. We have no doubt the Attorney General would be prompt to act if a Democrat had obtruded himself into the place now held by Mr. Alexander. Is the law a respecter of persons and parties?

Mr. Irwin is entitled to credit for bringing the case before the courts and the public, for he had no idea of any resulting personal advantage to himself.

The figures we printed in The Post yesterday, in a San Francisco telegram, of the production of the precious metals in the Pacific States and territories deserve some attention. The total is some seventeen millions less than last year, and is as follows:

Gold	$38,956,231
Silver	38,746,391
Total	$77,702,622

It is noticeable that notwithstanding all that has been said of silver production it falls below that of gold $209,840. The two metals run very close together in their yield, and even in the Bonanza mines the yield is 55 per cent. of silver to 45 of gold. Nevada almost doubles California in the production of the precious metals, the aggregates standing in round numbers nineteen millions in the latter to thirty-five in the former, but Nevada falls off from 1877 sixteen millions while there is a slight increase in California. Montana is third in production, yielding nine millions, and is about the only State or territory that shows much of an increase. The yield from all sources for 1879 in the Pacific country is estimated at seventy millions, a decline of nearly ten millions.

The statements of the condition of the National banks of the principal States of Europe, brought down to December 2, 1878, show the following figures as to coin on hand and note circulation. The pound sterling is computed at $5 Federal money:

National Banks.	*Coin and Bullion.*	*Circulation.*
England	$119,651,350	$132,237,400
France	415,960,000	452,000,000
Germany	121,130,000	145,000,000
Austria	74,275,000	149,240,000
Netherlands	50,380,000	77,575,000
Belgium	20,000,000	59,000,000
Russia	111,510,000	678,220,000
Italy	30,066,000	132,550,990
Switzerland	7,035,000	15,955,000

The totals are of coin and bullion about $950,000,000, and of paper about $1,850,000,000. The coin in the United States Treasury, December 30, was about $230,000,000, and in the banks about $30,000,000, thus making $260,000,000 coin in the country against a paper circulation of $670,000,000—which is larger than that of any European Government except Russia.

Judge Bailey has rendered a decision, concurred in by Judge Ewing, in the Butler-Matthews Aldermanic contest in the Seventh ward, awarding the office to 'Squire Butler. On the face of the returns Matthews had a majority of 5, but the evidence changed this to 79 majority for Butler. Ballots were changed to this extent after they went into the box, and it must have been by the connivance of the election officials, who, according to the opinion, disclaim any knowledge of illegal acts. Matthews' ballots were hardly substituted for Butler votes by their own volition. This contest has shown the advantage of the constitutional plan of numbering the ballots, for it enables the voter to identify his ballot and expose rascality. If the election officers who had a guilty knowledge of the tampering with the ballot boxes, if they were not parties to it, could be punished it would be a gain to public justice and honest elections.

John Sherman promised to resume specie payments on January 1, but he actually suspended on that day everywhere except in New York. Resumption was possible because the country came up to it, after passing through four years' travail and unparalleled suffering; but just as everybody was congratulating themselves that general resumption had come around, independent of acts of Congress, the Secretary of the Treasury throws a doubt upon the ability of the Government to stand a run, if started, and for the first time, the United States Treasury repudiates its obligations to pay coin at any point except New York.

One reason why the army is more competent to take charge of the Indian question than the civil arm, is that it is the only organization which purifies itself. It establishes a code of morals for its officers which, when violated, it punishes without waiting for Grand or Petit Juries. An army officer who does anything unbecoming an officer and a gentleman must go to the rear, but who is to punish the scoundrels who sell bad beef and flour and short weight at that, but who swear to their accounts?

The general inquiry is who is to succeed Mackey in the management of Republican politics? Would it not be to the advantage of the State to let his place remain vacant?

Gen. Sheridan has administered a dose of corrupt Indian Agency to Carl Schurz, which will do him for the rest of his term.

French Senate Election.

France yesterday held elections to fill eighty-two vacancies in the Senate. The French Senate is composed of three hundred members, one-fourth of whom are elected for life by the Chamber of Deputies, while the other three-fourths, or Departmental Senators, are to serve nine years; but at the first establishment, three years ago, they were divided into three classes, going-out, respectively, at the end of three, six, and nine years, in order that only one-third of them—or one-fourth of the total Senate—should be removed at any one time. The Senate itself fills vacancies occurring by death, resignation, or expulsion among the life Senators.

The election yesterday was for the first renewal of seventy-five Department Senators and to fill seven other vocancies. The electors who select the Senators are a body formidable in numbers, comprising upwards of twelve thousand delegates chosen by the municipal councils of communes and upward of two thousand departmental and general councillors, besides the deputies now in the lower chamber from the departments for which the elections are to take place. Finally, these fourteen thousand and more senatorial electors were themselves mostly chosen at the great October elections, and yesterday's work was to complete and record the duty for which they were chosen by casting their votes for Senators in their several localities.

While some slight discrepancies exist in exact classification, it may yet be approximately said that of the eighty-two places to be renewed, twenty-five only are now filled by Republicans, while fifty-seven are filled by reactionaries, as their opponents like to call them—that is, Bourbonists, Orleanists, and Banapartists, with the latter in a decided minority. That the Republicans will gain heavily the October elections have already decided. We suppose that Gambetta's prediction of a clear Republican majority of twenty-five in the Senate after yesterday a vote will turn out to be about correct.

Railroad Building in 1878.

According to a return just published by the *Railroad Gazette* the number of miles of railroads constructed in the past year exceeded, but only slighty, the construction of 1877. In 1872, 7,340 miles of railroad were built in the United States; in 1873 the mileage fell to 3,883; in 1874 2,025 miles were built, and it was not until 1875, two years after the great crash, that construction of this kind touched bottom with 1,561 miles. In 1876 there was an increase to 2,460 miles; in 1877 it fell again to 2,281, and in 1878 it rose to 2,620, the largest mileage since 2;873.

During the year 1878 Minnesota built 338 miles; Iowa, 255; Colorado, 193, of which 86 were of three-foot gauge; Pennsylvania, 182; New York, 142; Texas, 118; and at the other extreme, New Jersey, but 3 miles; Massachusetts, 6, and Arkansas, 7.

That the construction of railroads has increased so very slowly, during a year when money was overabundant and both labor and material unprecedentedly cheap, shows how serious was the blow which the period of inflation and of railroad building on a great scale, antecedent to 1873, inflicted on this business. It is notorious that new roads can now be built and equipped at less than half of the cost of the cheapest existing roads in the country; but the credit of this kind of enterprise has been so fatally shaken that even where new roads could be profitably run capitalists do not venture their money.

Marcus Otterbourg, who was the United States consul general at the City of Mexico, and, upon the resignation of Mr. Campbell, minister to Mexico, has been indulging in a vein of reminiscence. Anticipating the fall of the short-lived empire, Otterbourg hurried to Washington without orders, to report to Seward the perilous situation of Maximilian. Desirous of interfering to save the emperor's life Seward directed General Grant and Minister Campbell, who had just been appointed, to return with Mr. Otterbourg to Mexico. Grant declined to go, alleging that the Secretary of State had no power to direct him. Sherman was sent in his stead, and the trio sailed in the United States war-vessel Susquehanna for Vera Cruz. Otterbourg proceeded thence to the capital, supposing that the vessel and his companions would await his return. He sent back word to Campbell that his presence was imperative to save the life of the emperor, but Campbell had sailed back to New Orleans. Bazaine was abandoning the country, and Otterbourg urged the emperor to flee while the route to the ocean was still open. He declined to go, claiming that it would be a desertion of those Mexicans who had adhered to his cause. Otterbourg was appointed Campbell's successor, but too late for any effective interference.

The Fitz John Porter Commission has reassembled at West Point, and after hearing some evidence will listen to the arguments of counsel. On Thursday one fact appeared in the testimony which was new to every one connected with the case, including General Porter himself. It was that President Lincoln, on the 5th of September, 1862, ordered a court of inquiry as to the conduct of Generals Porter, Franklin and Griffin in August of that year, which was convened three times, and then abjourned without doing any business. This was about the time of the battle of Antietam, two months before the court martial which tried Porter was ordered. A correspondence between Pope and President Grant in 1874 was one of the noticeable features, most of the documents that were admitted being of comparative unimportance. Gen. Pope wrote hoping that Grant would order an investigation, as requested by Porter and his friends, and Grant replied that he had examined into the case, but did not think it called for any action on his part, and that he believed such an investigation would be of doubtful legality.

The intense cold spell, like the remarkable heat of last summer, seems common to the Northern hemisphere. Scotland has been buried in snow to a degree unknown for thirty years, and the San Francisco *Chronicle*, December 28th, says, under the head "Phenomenal Weather":

> "The weather record of this State since the coming of the Argonauts shows nothing like the continued cold snap of the last fortnight. When the mercury falls at Sacramento to 15 degrees and 17 degrees below freezing point, as it did on the nights of the 26th and 27th instants, it is almost as startling phenomenon as a settled rain in the month of August would be. Our driest winters are always the coldest, because they are accompanied by northerly winds, while the rain winds all blow from the south, generally at a temperature ranging from 48 degrees to 62 degrees Fahrenheit. The ordinary winter north winds come with a perfectly clear sky and produce a range of temperature in the ground varying from about freezing point (32 degrees) in the night to 52 degrees in the afternoon. This year the range both at Sacramento and Stockton has been much lower, both day and night."

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

VERY SAD.

A well fed hog roused up in his sty
And dropped a regretful tear.
"The beautiful snow has come," he said,
"And slaying will soon be here."
St. Louis Times

Augustus had a New Year's card,
Bevel-edged and gaudy,
And everywhere Augustus went
He swapped it off for toddy.

Augustus gave his cards around
Until he used the stock up
And woke, a sadder, wiser man,
Next morning, in the lock up.
—*St. Louis Times.*

The French appropriation for fine arts is unusually liberal this year.

General Longstreet has accepted the office of Postmaster at Gainesville, Ga.

Senator Ben Hill has lost $190,000 in three years, from his planting interests.

A bill for the reclamation of the Roman Campagna is now before the Italian Chambers.

A contemporary lovingly refers to Voorhees as "the tawny-maned financial snorter of the prairies."

General Grant is now a citizen of Dublin. The fact may be of importance to "the Irish vote" in 1880.

M. Meissonier has just sold his "Halte de Cuirassier," which was shown at the Paris Exhibition, to a Belgian for $55,000.

The Rev. Dr. Dixon, who shot himself from remorse because his sins got out, is recovering. Bullets never did have any sense.

Mr. Charles G. Leland has written a story for *Temple Bar*, called "Ebenezer." The principal characters are American negroes.

On General Robert E. Lee's birthday, the 16th inst., a collection will be taken up throughout the South in aid of the Lee monument.

The ex-King consort of Spain has gone on a visit to his son, and will afterward visit the Montpensiers. Queen Isabella remains in Paris.

The ushers in a Cincinnati theatre, "mindful of the many kindnesses of the head barkeeper," presented him with a gold-headed cane.

A daughter of Governor Hampton is expected to create quite a sensation in Washington after the first of the year. She is said to be very beautiful.

The Mayor of Norfolk, Va., will hereafter impose a fine of $50 upon every person found carrying a razor, the measure being intended to affect colored men.

Miss Kate Field has collected already $3,000 for the Shakspeare Memorial Fund. The last donations were $100 from George W. Childs and $200 from Bonanza Mackay.

The Normal School of Boston costs the people $64,000 a year, and it is proposed to abolish it, on the ground that good teachers could readily be secured without that expense.

Colonel Walter Dwight, of Binghamton, left $6,000 in trust, the interest of it to be expended in providing an annual dinner for the firemen and journalists of the city.

The Methodist church in Pomfret, Vt., has lost its most active member, Henry Babcock. Convicted of setting fire to his mill, to defraud an insurance company, he has gone to prison for six years.

The custom in Texas of carrying revolvers was illustrated in San Antonio, when a chained Mexican lion in a show seized a little girl. Fourteen revolvers were quickly emptied into the brute.

Queen Victoria, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, lately paid a visit to the ex-Empress Eugenie at Chiselhurst. A warm friendship has, from their first acquaintance, subsisted between their Majesties.

Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt has bought two large residences near the entrance of the Central Park drive, paying therefor $225,000, and will build a mansion on the site.

The financial embarrassments of Louisiana, according to Congressman Randal Gibson, must be laid at the door of Gov. Nicholls, who, Mr. Gibson says, is "stupidly indifferent" to the claims of Louisiana's creditors.

General Tom Thumb was forty-one years old on Saturday. He has a heavy mustache and chin whiskers, and has somewhat the appearance of the typical San Francisco speculator—except, of course, in size.

Bishop Haven shocked a Texas audience last week by saying that "Christ was lynched." The Austin *Statesman*, which heard the figure with its own ears, moves that Bishop Haven be lynched for what it calls his "elaborate blasphemy."

Senator Conkling develops his muscles by dumbbell exercise, and looks after his health as carefully as a prize fighter in training. An anxious country will be glad to hear that the gentleman from New York takes such good care of his valuable health.

A woman applied for a situation recently at Belfast, with her clothes dripping like a water spout. On being questioned as to her conditioned she said she understood the lady of the house wanted a wet nurse, and she had come ready for service.

The "Hut of the Charcoal Burner," painted by the late Theodore Rosseau, has been purchased by a Mr. Vanveinheym of Brussels, for $20,000. Meissonier's "Halt of the Cuirassiers," exhibited at the Exposition, has been sold to a Mr. Krabbe, also of Brussels, for $55,000.

A donkey may be made an actor, if the right incentive be given. Joe Emmet introduces in "Fritz" one that brays every evening at exactly the proper point in the play. This is accomplished by showing the donkey a bunch of carrots, of which he is inordinately fond.

Robert Downing, a wood-chopper, living near Dallas, Texas, got a Christmas present of $11,430. His grandfather, a New York merchant, had willed that sum to Downing and the attorney happened to forward the money so that it reached Dallas on Christmas Day.

Colonel John D. Washburn, of Worcester, Mass., was evidently not cut out for a public man. Some newspaper criticism on his connections with the Worcester Insane Asylum so preyed upon his mind that it worried him sick, and at last affected his reason.

Dean Stanley says that the Americans are jolly good fellows, but he cannot refrain from making the usual allusions to the newness of the country. That we are a young people who deserve encouragement for having done so well is a cardinal article in the Englishman's creed.

As the net profits of three weeks' silver coinage the Mint Bureau handed to the Treasury on Thursday the neat sum of $570,000. There was this margin over all expenses of the coinage between the actual value of the silver itself and the nominal value which the United States stamped upon it.

Mr. James A. Whistler, the London artist, is the son of G. W. Whistler, once an engineer connected with the Stonington and Boston road. The father went to Russia, and his painter son was born at St. Petersburg, about 1834. The son entered West Point in 1851, but as a soldier was not a success.

Ex-Governor Hendricks has not yet left Indianapolis for Washington. He spends most of his time in the court rooms now-a-days, looking up lucre. He states that he has no intention of spending the winter in Washington. He will be there a week in attendance upon the Supreme Court, but no longer.

The chairman of Blaine's committee appears to be in some doubt whether to regard himself as a receiving Teller, but we hope he is clear that in his present position he should not be a paying Teller. Let him simply try to be a truth-Teller. He will have work enough on his hands to stick to that when the "stalwarts" get at him.

There is every ground for the statement that Queen Victoria's views continue thoroughly in accordance with those of her grand vizier, and that Lord Beaconsfield has not lost one iota of the confidence she reposes in his political wisdom. Neither Queen nor Minister share the uneasiness respecting the future by which others are tormented.

In 1828, New York, with a population of 169,000, had 30 newspapers. It was estimated at that time that the United States had one paper in every 13,830 of population; England, 1 in 48,500; France, 1 in 65,300; Prussia, 1 in 43,000; Austria, 1 in 400,000; Russia, 1 in 672,000; Sweden and Norway, 1 in 47,000; Portugal, 1 in 207,000; Spain, 1 in 868,000.

There has been the greatest difficulty in inducing the Duchess of Edinburgh to go over and take up her abode in England even for a few weeks, though the Queen had intimated the propriety and reassuring effect of such a measure. She idolizes her father, and does not love the English Court. The latter fully reciprocates this sentiment.

The Rev. James Freeman Clarke, of Boston, states the circulation of religious newspapers and periodicals in the United States as 4,764,000, and coming next to the circulation of political newspapers, which is 8,781,000, and far in advance of those of other pursuits and interests. The reverend gentleman's figures may be correct, but where does he get them?

The Cincinnati *Commercial's* Washington correspondent furnishes some interesting statistics from the Postoffice department. The entire number of stamps issued since June 30, 1847, amounts to 9,719,308,527, "enough the calculator informs us' "to reach six times around the earth if placed end to end." Their aggregate value reaches $280,327,363 09.

Mark Addy of Salford, a well-known English oarsman, has been given the Albert medal of the first class for his repeated acts of heroism in saving life. He has rescued thirty-six drowning men in the last quarter of a century, and received bronze, silver and gold medals from humane societies, beside illuminated addresses and a purse of two hundred guineas.

Apropos of Caleb Cushing and his nomination by President Grant to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the New York *World* reports Senator David Davis—then Associate Judge Davis—as having said at the time: "When we heard of Williams' appointment we grieved in silence, but when Cushing's name was sent in we rose and became energetic lobbyists in opposition."

The theatrical turn of Lord Beaconsfield's mind was strikingly illustrated in connection with the death of the Princess Alice. When making his address thereon in the House of Lords he was dressed in the deepest of mourning and spoke in the subdued accents of heart-breaking grief. If he had not overacted the comedy had been quite affecting, but the narrow boundary between pathos and bathos was overpassed, and so the performance failed.

Mr. Hars, the American Consul at Alexandria, Egypt, has just gone round the world in a rapid fashion, unequaled by Jules Verne. He accomplished the journey in 68 days. It took him 20 days to go from Alexandria to San Francisco by Brindisi, Paris, Liverpool and New York; 20 days also to go from San Francisco to Yokohama; 6 days after he reached Hong-Kong; in 10 days he set foot on shore at Ceylon, and 12 days later he found himself again in Egypt.

South Carolina is the worst State in the country for couples to emigrate to who wan to get divorced. Before the war divorce was unknown, but under reconstruction rule the State lurched way over toward the Indiana freedom. A bill was introduced at the recent session of the Legislature limiting the ground for divorce to the ancient one of adultry, but it was finally amended by repealing the whole law now on the statue-books, and thus leaving no way open to secure a divorce.

The *American Protestant* has kindly completed its tickets for the election in 1880, and presents them gratuitously as follows: Republican—For President, U. S. Grant of Illinois; Vice-President, Richard W. Thompson of Indiana. Democrats—For President, Theodore Randolph of New Jersey; Vice-President, William Gaston of Massachusetts. Greenback—For President, B. F. Butler of Massachusetts; Vice-President; William D. Kelley o Pennsylvania. But there must be some mistake here. Ohio isn't provided for in any one of them.

Mr. N. Dumont, of Charlotte, N. C., formerly of Springfield, Mass., has proposed that a convention of Northern-born residents of the South, especially of the two Carolinas and Georgia, be held in Charlotte about January 15. He says: "It is desired in the convention to prepare a statement for publication in Northern papers setting forth the soil, climate, prices, ease of making a living, and social treatment of the individual Northern men. It is not desired to cover any question of politics or extreme views of any kind."

A neighbor informs us that his wife never knew a quiet night until the doctor prescribed Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup for her little ones.

THE LOUISIANA FRAUDS.

How They Were "Worked" on The Republican Side.

The Story as Told by Warmoth's Man Friday.

In Washington, D. C., one of Marshal Jack Wharton's friends from New Orleans is trying to keep that worthy from being turned out of office. In order to discredit Pitkin, the former Marshal, who is trying to get his old place back, this man, who goes by the name of "Judge" Southworth, has been telling some of the newspaper men how he and Pitkin worked the frauds on the Republican side in Louisiana in 1876. History contains inherent evidence of its truthfulness. He gives the following history of the celebrated "sewing machine warrants:" "We issued warrants for everybody, I mean for everybody who voted the Democratic ticket. It was a hurly-burly h—l of a time, and honestly, it was awful, perfectly awful; but I was a Republican and wanted my party to win, and I believed the end justified the means. About 12,000 warrants altogether were issued. I issued them as fast as they could be signed, and you see it was only a few days before the election. Men used to come to the office by the hundred and ask about their cases. Nearly all of them had the number written on their shirt cuff. Well, I'd ask the number, and tell one of my clerks to turn and look it up. Sure enough it would turn out that warrants had been issued for them, but, my Lord, I couldn't remember where there were so many. When it came to trial they were there by the thousand. My court room was jammed all day, and I tried some of the cases—a few of them. I didn't hurry myself much—Only two hundred or three hundred were tried out of all the cases. The names of the others were stricken off the books and they couldn't vote. That was the game. Don't you see? It was a d—d shabby thing but it was politics, and I wanted Hayes and Wheeler to win. I'll tell you this, the Democrats bulldozed us (the Republicans) out of four or five thousand votes in the parishes, but we bulldozed them out of over 10,000 votes in New Orleans by those sewing machine warrants. They only got about 7,000 or 8,000 majority, when they ought to have had at least 17,000 or 18,000, and would have had, too, but for those warrants. Lots of men were afraid to vote because they saw we had the power and meant to use it. You see those people had been licked like h—l a few years before, and they didn't feel like coming into collision with the Government or its officers. It was awful. I acknowledge it, and I wouldn't do it again; but, under the excitement and anxiety to see my party win, I went into it. They were all innocent. Nothing was ever done with any of them. We only wanted to keep them from voting and we did it. The scheme was understood by all the Republican officials, and beside, you must remember, every election officer was a Republican too, Kellogg was Governor and appointed them. We wanted to keep the State in our hands."

MAINE.

Alonzo Garcelon, Dem., Elected Governor by the Legislature.

Other State Officers of the Democratic-Greenback Caucus Elected.

Augusta, Me., January 3.—Alonzo Garcelon was to-day elected Governor, receiving 21 votes to 10 for Joseph L. Smith. Every Republican Senator voted for Garcelon.

The vote in the House stood as follows: Alonzo Garcelon, 85; Joseph L. Smith, 85; Selden Connor, 64; Frederick Robie, 64. There was one absent on each side.

At the convention of both branches for the election of State officers the nominees of the Democratic-Greenback caucus were elected as follows: Secretary of State, Edward H. Gore; State Treasurer, Charles A. White; Attorney General, William A. McClellan; Adjutant General, Samuel D. Leavitt.

THE FATHERS OF THE REPUBLIC.

An Enlightened Englishman's Tribute to the Men of '76.

[From Dean Stanley's Birmingham Address.]

When, in the public place at Richmond, we see the statue of George Washington surrounded by the group of the famous Virginians of his time, the eloquence of Patrick Henry, the judicious sagacity of Marshall, the eccentric energy of Jefferson—when to these we add the stern vigor of John Adams and Samuel, his namesake, from Boston, and last, not least, the homely and penetrating genius of Benjamin Franklin, from Philadelphia, and the brilliant philosophic friend and equal of Talleyrand, the gifted and unfortunate Alexander Hamilton, we feel that we are in the presence of one of those intellectual constellations which mark only those great creative epochs in the history of nations, such as may indeed appear in their later history, but usually belong to those moments when the nation itself is struggling into existence. In all the events of that struggle there is a dramatic movement which belongs to those critical times when mankind is going through one of its decisive trials. Old Martin Routh, of Oxford, who had lived through the French Revolution and the Napoleonic wars, when asked in his extreme old age what event of his time had produced in England the deepest impression, answered: "The separation of the American States;" and when, in his 100th year, he wandered in his dying moments to the recollections of former years, his last words murmured something of "the war with America." Many are the scenes which impress on the mind the momentous aspect of that time. Let me select two. One shall be that in which the first British blood was shed, on the 19th of April, 1775. It is in the green meadows, close to the village of Concord. A gentle river divides the swelling hills on either side; a rustic bridge crosses the stream. On one side is a simple pillar which marks the graves where the first English soldiers that were slain still lie buried; on the other side is a monument, erected in later times, representing one of the simple American peasants, with his musket by his side, and underneath are written the memorable words of one of the greatest living poets, himself a native of Concord and the grandson of the pastor of the village, who was present at the time of the conflict.

By the rude bridge that arched the flood,
Their flag to April's breeze unfurled.
Here once the embattled farmers stood,
And fired the shot heard round the world.

The other scene is Mount Vernon, the unadorned yet spacious wooden mansion where Washington spent his latest years with his devoted wife, with his retinue of slaves, with the gracious hospitality of an almost royal majesty; looking out from the oaks which now overhung his grave over the broad waters of the Potomac, on whose banks was to rise the noble but still unfinished capital which bears his canonized name. No Englishman need grudge the hours that he gives to the biography which Washington Irving has given to our great countryman (for such he still was), the father of the American Commonwealth.

Gardiner Tingley of East Ottleboro, Mass., killed himselfand wife Saturday morning.

THE GREAT HARVEST YEAR.

BY EDWARD EVERETT HALE.

[The harvest of the year 1878 is the largest harvest which ever ripened in America. The exports of food are much greater than ever before.]

The night the century ebbed out, all worn with work and sin,
The night a twentieth century, all fresh with hope, came in,
The children watched, the evening long, the midnight clock to see,
And to wish to one another "A Happy Century!"
They climbed upon my knee, and they tumbled on the floor,
And Bob and Nell came begging me for stories of the war.

But I told Nell that I could tell no tales but tales of peace—
God grant that for a hundred years the tales of war might cease!
I told them I would tell them of the blessed Harvest Store,
Of the year in which God fed men as they ne'er were fed before;
For, till that year of matchless cheer, since suns or worlds were made,
Never sent land to other lands such gift of Daily Bread!

The War was done, and men begged to live in peaceful ways,
For thirteen years of hopes and fears, dark nights and joyful days.
If wealth would slip, if wit would trip, and neither would avail,
"Lo! the seedtime and the harvest," saith the Lord, "shall never fail."
And to all change of ups and downs, to every hope and fear,
To men's amaze came round the days of the Great Harvest Year,
When God's command bade all the land join heart and soul and mind,
And health and wealth, and hand and land, for feeding half mankind.

So hot the noons of ripe July, that men took day for sleep,
And when the night shone clear and bright they took their time to reap;
Nor can the men cut all the grain when hungry worlds are fed,
So the ready Ruths and Orpas are gleaning in their stead.
All through the heated Summer day the Kansas maidens slept,
All through the night, with laughter light, their moonlight vigil kept;
From set of sun the kindly moon until the break of day
Watched o'er their lightsome harvest work and cheered them on their way.

They drove their handsome horses down, they drove them up again,
While "click, click, click," the rattling knives cut off the heavy grain;
Before it falls, around the straw the waiting wires wind,
And the well-ordered sheaves are left in still array behind.
So laughing girls the harvest reap, all chattering the while,
While "click, click, click," the shears keep their chorus, mile by mile;
And lazy Morning blushes when she sees the harvest stands
In ordered files, those miles on miles, to feed the hungry lands.

Far in the South from day to day a living tide swept forth,
As, wave on wave, the herds of kine flowed slowly to the North.
Great broad-horned oxen, tender-eyed, and such as Juno loved,
In troops no man could number, across the prairie moved;
Behind, along their wavy line, the brown rancheros rode,
From east to west, from west to east, as North the column flowed,
To keep the host compact and close from morn to setting sun,
Nor on the way leave one astray, as the great tide poured on.
A fair haired Saxon boy beside commanded the array,
As it flowed along the road, I heard the stripling say,
"'Tis God's command these beeves shall stand upon the Cheviot Hills,
The land to feed where rippling Tweed the lowland dew distils,"
So the great herd flows Northward, as the All-Father wills.

—*Harper's Magazine for January.*

GENERAL JACKSON'S NERVE.

His Extraordinary Veto on Swindling on a Tennessee Race Course.

[Nashville Letter.]

General Jackson was a most remarkable man, the greatest the world has produced since the days of Washington and Napoleon. I believe him equal to either. He takes his rank with such men as Cæsar, Charles V., the Duke of Marlborough, Cromwell, the Duke of Wellington, Bonaparte and our own Washington, Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson. Such men are the product of centuries. They are bright and brilliant stars that take their place in history at long periods of time, and as time rolls on and the distant ages come their brightness increases and their glory is not diminished.

Many are the interesting scenes of Jackson's life which his biographer, Parton, has omitted and not brought to light. When a boy I saw him scare and put to flight twenty thousand men. The occasion was this:—Greyhound, a Kentucky horse, had beaten Double Head, a Tennessee horse, and they were afterward matched for $5,000 a side to be run on the Clover Bottom Course. My uncle, Josephus H. Conn, carried me on horseback behind him to see the race. He set me on the cedar fence, and told me to remain till he returned. In those days not only counties, but States, in full feather, attended the race course as a great national amusement, and the same is still kept up in France and England under the fostering care of each government. There must have been twenty thousand persons present. I never witnessed such fierce betting between the States. Horses and negroes were put up. A large pound was filled with horses and negroes bet on the result of this race. The time had now arrived for the competitors to appear on the tract. I heard some loud talking and, looking down the track, saw, for the first time, General Jackson, riding slowly on a gray horse, with long pistols held in each hand. I think they were as long as my arm and had a mouth that a ground squirrel could enter. In his wake followed my uncle Conn, Stockly, Donelson, Patton Anderson and several others as fierce as bulldogs. As General Jackson led the van and approached the judges' stand he was rapidly talking and gesticulating. As he came by me he said that he had irrefragable proof that this was to be a jockey race, that Greyhound was seen in the wheat field the night before, which disqualified him for the race, and that his rider was to receive $500 to throw it off, and "by the eternal God" he would shoot the first man who brought his horse upon the track; that the people's money should not be stolen from them in this manner. He talked incessantly, while the spittle rolled from his mouth and the fire from his eyes. I have seen bears and wolves put at bay, but he was certainly the most ferocious looking animal that I had ever seen. His appearance and manner struck terror into the hearts of 20,000 people. If they felt as I did every one expected to be slain. He announced to the parties if they wanted some lead in their hides to first bring their horses on the track, for "by the eternal" he would kill the first man that attempted to do so. There was no response to this challenge, and, after waiting some time and they failing to appear, General Jackson said it was a great mistake in the opinion of some, that he had acted hastily, without consideration. He would give the scoundrels a fair trial, and to that end he would constitute a court to investigate this matter, who would hear the proof and do justice to all parties. Thereupon he appointed a sheriff to keep order, and five judges to hear the case. Proclamation was made that the court was open and was ready to proceed to business, and for the parties to appear and defend themselves. No one appearing, General Jackson introduced the witnesses, proving the bribery of Greyhound's rider, who was to receive $500 to throw off the race, having received $250 in advance, and that Greyhound had been turned into the wheat field the night before. He again called on the parties to appear and contradict this proof and vindicate their innocence. They failing to appear, General Jackson told the court that the proof was closed, and for them to render their judgment in the premises, which, in a few moments, was done in accordance with the facts proved. I was still on the fence forming one line of the large pound containing the property bet on the race. Each man was anxious to get back his property. General Jackson waved his hand and announced the decision, and said, "Now, gentlemen, go calmly and in order, and each man take his own property." When the word was given the people came with a rush. It was more terrible than an army with banners. They came bulging against the fence, and, in the struggle to get over, they knocked it down for hundreds of yards. I was overturned and nearly trampled to death. Each man got his property, and thus the fraudulent race was broken up by an exhibition of the most extraordinary courage. He did that day what it would have required 2,000 armed men to have effected. All this was effected by the presence and action of one man, and without the drawing of one drop of blood. A certain knowledge that in one event streams of blood would have flowed effected this great and worthy object.

NEW YORK MILLIONAIRES.

The Founders of Four Great Fortunes and Their Descendants.

[New York Times.]

The founders of the great New York fortunes of the present century—John Jacob Astor, Robert Lenox, Alexander T. Stewart and Cornelius Vanderbilt—have all passed away.

John Jacob Astor arrived in this city at a period of great depression, in 1784. During the latter part of 1873 some fifteen thousand refugees, men, women and children, left New York, Long Island and Staten Island for Nova Scotia and St. John, among them many persons of fortune and estate. These estates Astor began to buy whenever he could spare the money, as soon as he got a little ahead in the world. John Jacob Astor's first purchase of city real estate—two lots on the Bowery lane or road, near Elizabeth street—was made in August, 1789, and from that date to the time of his death, March, 1848, he was a steady and constant buyer of real estate. The last conveyance to John Jacob Astor was made shortly before his death, in 1848. The conveyances made to him during the fifty-nine years which elapsed between his first and last purchases of real estate in this city form seven pages of closely-printed matter in the index of conveyances on file in the Register's office. These wise investments have with time swollen into enormous wealth, and the Astor fortune to-day, as represented by Mr. John Jacob Astor and Mr. Wm. Astor (grandsons of the first Astor), is one of the great fortunes of the world. At the time of John Jacob Astor's death, in 1848, his fortune was estimated at from $30,000,000 to $40,000,000, and he was counted the fifth on the list of rich men, Baron de Rothschild, Louis Philippe, the Duke of Devonshire, and Sir Robert Peel, only exceeding him.

The late Mr. Robert Lenox, like Mr. Astor, was a self-made man. He was when he first began an entire stranger in this city, where the name of Lenox is now so greatly venerated, because of the noble deeds of charity and the lavish donations for religious and literary purposes of his only son, James Lenox. Mr. Robert Lenox commenced business in 1783—the year before John Jacob Astor arrived—and remained here permanently until his death, which occurred in December, 1839, in the eighty-first year of his age. For many years his operations greatly exceeded those of any other merchant in the country at that day. He became eventually one of the most successful merchants in the United States. Mr. Lenox invested his accumulations chiefly in city real estate. In 1817 and 1818 he bought for less than $7,000 about thirty acres of land, running from Sixty-eighth to Seventy-fourth streets, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, known as the "Lenox Farm," much of which is now covered with first-class brownstone houses. The enormous increase in the value of this land, sold for the most part at top prices between 1864 and 1872, gives Mr. James Lexox a high rank among New York millionaires. The Lenox Farm to-day, without a brick on it, would be worth $8,000,000. While the Lenox fortune is modest indeed, when compared with the colossal accumulation of the Astors, Vanderbilts and Stewarts, we venture to hazard the opinion that Mr. James Lenox has quietly given away as much as the late Mr. Peabody. His donations in land and money to charitable, literary and religious institutions situated on the Lenox Farm alone amount to over $2,500,000. This is a a noble example to those who wield the great fortunes of New York. It is to be regretted that the name of Lenox, so far as the founder of the family in this city is concerned, dies with the present Mr. James Lenox, a bachelor now advanced in years. As long as New York exists his memory will be remembered and cherished.

The fortune of A. T. Stewart—of quicker growth than that of Astor—was accumulated in one life-time. At Mr. Stewart's death, in 1876, it was estimated at $80,000,000 or twice the amount of the highest estimate of John Jacob Astor's fortune, when he died, in 1848. In 1875, Mr. Stewart's city real estate—situated for the most part below Union Square—was assessed at $6,212,700. At that time the assessed valuation represented only sixty per cent. of the real value, so that the then actual value of the real estate was $10,354,500, which forms but an eighth of his estimated wealth. Mr. Stewart, however, owned real estate in nearly every city in which he had dealings. He owned a number of woolen and thread mills in this country, among them the Mohawk and Elbœuf, at Little Falls; the New York Mills, at Holyoke; the Woodward Mills, at Woodstock; the Yantic Mills, in New Jersey; the Washington Mills, at New Hartford; the Catskill and Waterville Woolen Mills. There are also large mills at Nottingham, England, and Glasgow, Scotland. The property of the house of A. T. Stewart & Co. is greatly scattered. It owns property in most of the large cities here and abroad, and has continually in its employ outside of New York, over 6,000 persons. There are branch houses at Bradford, Manchester, Belfast, Paris, Lyons, Berlin and Chemnitz, in Saxony. The transfer by Corneila M. Stewart, widow of the late A. T. Stewart, to Henry Hilton, of all her interest in the firm of A. T. Stewart & Co., gives M. Hilton a conspicuous place among New York millionaires.

Probably Mr. William H. Vanderbilt is to-day the richest man in New York. He inherited the bulk of Commodore Vanderbilt's fortune, who, at the time of his death, was accounted a richer man than either of the present Astors, With the single exception of Mr. William H. Vanderbilt, our chief New York millionaires draw their revenues from the rents, incomes and profits of real estate, which has shrunk fully one-third since 1873. If the Astor fortune was then $90,000,000, it is to-day worth not over $60,000,000, and so on throughout the list. Since 1825 New York has grown with a rapidity hitherto unknown in any of the great centres of population of the world, and this growth gave wealth to the fortunate few who bought or inherited city real estate. Their descendants are among our richest citizens. Chief among city real estate owners who rank as millionaires are the Astors, the Rhinelanders, the Goelets, Mrs. A. T. Stewart, the Lorillards, the Schermerhorns, the Lenoxes, Robert J. Livingston, and Fredrick Stevens, who is the youngest millionaire on the list, and who occupies on the corner of Fifty-seventh street and Fifth avenue the finest private residence in the city. It is a singular fact that of all the gentlemen we have named who, together, represent certainly between $100,000,000 and $150,000,000 of real estate, not one concerns himself personally about municipal affairs. This reflection addresses itself with peculiar force, not only to millionaires, but to our moderately well-to-do classes and to all those who own property in this city. If a sharp remedy is not quickly applied to modes of Municipal Government the profession of millionaire will soon become extinct, and the preservation of accumulated wealth at this centre can be classed among the lost arts.

HOW THE CHINESE MARK TIME.

Some Very Curious Excerpts from the Latest Official Almanac.

[From the American Journal of Science.]

The Chinese official almanac is issued annually in December, and is carefully prepared by the Board of Astronomy, an important body, imperially appointed, presided over by a prince of the royal blood, and equal in dignity to any other government body in the Empire. The almanac is bestowed as a special act of grace by the Emperor on the Coreans, Loochooans, Annamites and other tributary States. As this publication is so highly respected by the Chinese it may fairly be considered as the representative of the highest state of astronomical science reached by them. A large part of the astrological portion of the almanac is intended for a "practical guide in the common affairs of life." A translation is given of the admonitions for the first days of the current year as follows:

The first day is favorable for sacrifice and for entering school; at noon it is allowable to bathe. It is unfavorable for starting on a journey or changing residence.

The second day is favorable for sacrifice and bathing. It is unfavorable for starting on a journey, removing or practicing acupuncture.

The third day: there are no indications.

The fourth day: may receive or make visits and cut out clothes; at 7 A. M. may draw up contracts, barter and make presents. May not go on a journey nor break ground.

The fifth day: may visit, bathe shave and clean up. May not plant and sow.

The sixth day is favorable for sacrifice, conjugal union, visiting, taking on a new servant, starting on a journey, removing, marrying, repairing, building, breaking ground; at 3 A. M. may draw up contracts, open shop, barter, send presents, seal, test the soil and bury.

The seventh day: may level roads, but must not start on a journey.

The eighth: may sacrifice, memorialize, enter office, assume ceremonial clothes; at 5 A. M. may sit toward the southeast: also favorable for conjugal union, visits, weddings, taking on a new servant, starting on a journey, erecting uprights and putting on crossbeams, building, removing soil and burying.

The writer gives a few more items and comments as follows:

And so it goes on for nearly every day in the year. Enough has been translated to show the excessive childishness and absurdity of this, the principal part of the Imperial Almanac. On the 17th one may be treated for illness and open caches of provisions. On the 22d it is allowable to pull down old houses and walls, but drains must not be opened or wells dug until the 27th. Arrests should be made on the 25th; this is the only favorable day in the month—a very satisfactory arrangement for criminals. There are four days in thirty on which one may cut out clothes, and the same number on which one may sweep and clean up. It is advised to shave on the 5th, 23d and 29th, and to bathe seven times in the month. Unfortunately, the intervals between the bath days are unequal, and the believer in the almanac must wait from the 5th to the 13th and from the 14th to the 23d. Besides on the 1st, bathing is favorable at an inconvenient hour, viz., noon; the hour on the 29th (5 o'clock) is much better.

These indications seem too silly to affect sensible men, yet while the Chinaman is not only sensible, but actually shrewd and keen, he guides most of his more important affairs by the almanac. The poorer classes watch the almanac carefully, and marry, bury and do other things only when it advises, and it is to be feared that the better educated do not start on a journey nor enter office except on favorable days, though it is to be hoped they bathe, shave and clean much oftener.

Off His Mind.

[Detroit Free Press.]

He might have been drinking a little—just a few drops of weak lemonade or something of the kind—but yet he looked like a very respectable young man as he leaned over the counter and inquired for a diary for 1879.

"We have all styles and prices," replied the dealer as he displayed the lot, and in a short time a sale was effected. The buyer asked for a pencil, and standing at the counter he opened his diary and wrote:

"Jan. 1—Begin to save $10 a week.

"Jan. 2.—Love your enemies and be soft with everybody.

"Jan. 3.—Give liberally to charity.

"Jan. 4.—Pity everybody's sorrows.

"Jan. 5.—Set everyone a good example.

"Jan. 6.—Don't smoke, chew, drink, play cards, swear, stay out nights, lie, steal, borrow money, speak cross words, get in anyone's way or talk politics.

"Jan. 7.—Buy a pair of wings and fly to the better land.

"Thanks for the pencil," he said as he folded the book. "Now that the affair is off my mind for a year to come I feel thirsty. Won't you go and take something?"

ENDORSED by the people as a safe, reliable, harmless and cheap remedy. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

IF I SHOULD DIE TO-NIGHT.

If I should die to-night,
My friends would look upon my quiet face,
Before they laid it in its resting place,
And deem that death had left it almost fair;
And laying snow-white flowers against my hair,
Would smooth it down with tearful tenderness,
And fold my hands with lingering caress,
Poor hands, so empty and so cold to-night!

If I should die to-night,
My friends would call to mind, with loving thought,
Some kindly deed the icy hand had wrought,
Some gentle word the frozen lips had said;
Errands on which the willing feet had sped—
The memory of my selfishness and pride,
My hasty words, would all be put aside,
And so I should be loved and mourned to-night.

If I should die to-night,
Even hearts estranged would turn once more to me,
Recalling other days remorsefully.
The eyes that chill me with averted glance
Would look upon me as of yore, perchance,
And soften in the old, familiar way.
For who would war with dumb, unconscious clay?
So I might rest, forgiven of all to-night.

Oh, friends, I pray to-night,
Keep not your kisses for my dead, cold brow,
The way is lonely; let me feel them now.
Think gently of me: I am travel worn,
My faltering feet are pierced with many a thorn.
Forgive! oh, hearts estranged, forgive, I plead!
When dreamless rest is mine I shall not need
The tenderness for which I long to-night.

GHOST OF FALLEN TIMBERS.

The Scene of Tom Clare's Wild Revels in Fayette County.

[C. F. Black's New Geneva Letter in the N. Y. Sun.]

NEW GENEVA, Fayette County, Pa., December 28.—This is a curious tumble-down, old-fashioned village of 250 or 300 inhabitants. It is situated at the head of navigation on the Monongahela, and is the "jumping-off place" to the isolated regions of West Virginia, which are reached by rugged mountain roads of a decidedly primitive kind. The people who live here now are the descendants of those who lived here at the beginning. An adventurous lad or a restless laborer occasionally departs, but nobody ever comes in to stay.

Yet this drowsy village has a history. It was once alive—very much alive. It was founded by Albert Gallatin, and named by him in honor of his native place in Switzerland. He established here the first glass works west of the mountains. He had subsequently a gun factory on the hillside, and things were brisk enough. He came here in 1786, and moved away after his return from the French court. After him came an enterprising Frenchman, Mr. Moliere, who bought Mr. Gallatin's estate, went into boat building and various other enterprises, and lived in feudal style at the Gallatin mansion of Friendship Hill, about a mile from the village, until he failed and died. Then the village died also; and the briers overran the fair fields of the Gallatin farm, while a family of old servants lived in one corner of the mansion, and the bats and wasps occupied the rest. Thus it was until 1857, when the Hon. John L. Dawson bought Friendship Hill, and by judicious management made it before his death one of the most beautiful and productive estates in this part of Pennsylvania. But he did nothing at the village, and their matters went on in the old way.

THE GHOST OF FALLEN TIMBERS.

Just above New Geneva, overlooking the little town, and a bold bend in the river stands an old stone house. It is now a part of Friendship Hill, and is just within the entrance to the place. Beyond it is a deep wood through which the road winds to the Gallatin mansion. But it never, I believe, belonged to Mr. Gallatin. In his day it was the property of a roystering bachelor Irish man named Tommy Clare, and was the scene of wild revels, such as Lever would have delighted to paint, but which, in those times, no decent rustic community would tolerate. Clare's fine bottom lands were covered with a luxuriant peach orchard, and peach brandy and honey was the tap at his feasts. It was in the days of slavery, before Tom, the Tinker, and the Whiskey Insurrection, that old Tommy Clare had barbecues, and horse races, and dances, and all sorts of furious frolics, under his sinister patronage in and about this old house. But the time came when Tommy's purse gave out, and his liver swelled under this course of life; and his bones now rest in a rude and neglected enclosure near his house, surrounded by those of his negro servants. The briers grew densely over the graves, the mortar has crumbled from the wall, and the loosened stones have rolled down to mingle with those which mark the graves, and fill cavities made by the sinking earth. It is said that Tommy did not die peacefully. His conscience was loaded with a dark secret. Tradition relates that, when Tommy's exchequer had run low, a peddler sought accomodation at his house one stormy night, and was never seen again. He was murdered by a giant negro slave by Clare's command, and his body buried in the sand bank across the road. But on the floor of the room where he was killed, a blood spot has resisted soap and sand ever since, and the struggle of the doomed peddler and the black giant is repeated nightly by their troubled spirits.

It was during some conversation about these old traditions—and as traditions only I have given them—that Mr. Osborne Hare, a respectable carpenter of this neighborhood, whom I have known for many years, and for whose high character I can personally vouch, told me the most remarkable ghost story I have ever heard.

One morning about fifteen years ago Mr. Hare left his house, after sunrise, to go to his work in the direction of New Geneva. He walked rapidly, and, just before the road entered a piece of wood known as the Fallen Timbers, he saw in advance of him a tall man walking slowly. Supposing it to be one Dugan of his acquaintance, he quickened his pace; but before overtaking him he discovered his mistake, and then began to examine the man narrowly; for a stranger in those parts was uncommon. He was very tall and thin. He had no coat, and his shirt sleeves were rolled up to the shoulder. His arms were as thin as pipe stems and as white as snow. His shirt and trousers were of the same color, a sombre drab. By the time Mr. Hare had made these observations he perceived another man coming in the opposite direction. This was Jim Dougherty, a stone mason, going to his work "across Cheat." Dougherty, like Hare, was a man of good character, iron nerves, and proverbial courage. Hare observed him say good morning to the stranger, then shrink to one side of the road, and hasten by. When he came up to Hare his face was pallid. "Hare," said he, "do you know that man?" "No." "Well, don't overtake him," continued Dougherty. "It'll scare you to death. It's a dead man." The look of the stranger as he partially turned his face in reply to Dougherty's cheery salutation had almost paralyzed the latter. He could not tell precisely what it was that seemed to freeze the blood in his veins; whether the ghastly pallor of the skin, the shrunken features, or the unearthly glare of the fixed eyes; but he knew and declared to the day of his death that he had spoken to a walking corpse. Hare was startled, but being in a hurry, and ashamed to be frightened by a ghost in broad daylight, he said he would go on. Just then the stranger, upon whom the men kept their eyes fixed, turned the corner of a fence which divided the woods from a field. There he seemed to sit down in the first corner, and Mr. Hare took the opportunity to push past, Dougherty going on the other way. When a few steps beyond the corner Hare could not resist the temptation to look back. There was no man to be seen. He had sunk apparently into the earth. He could not have gone further than the first corner behind the fence without being seen by Hare and Dougherty, and he could not have dodged off into the woods, for the space he must have crossed was, like the fence, in full view. Mr. Hare now turned about, determined to explore the mystery. He searched the fence, the field, and the woods, but found no trace of him. Hare was an experienced woodsman, and is convinced that no man of flesh and blood could have gone in and out of that fence corner without leaving some trail or sign which he would have detected, even if the whole affair had not occurred within his actual view. Mr. Hare is a Christian man. His faith is bottomed on the rock of ages. He does not believe in ghosts. He believes that those who go to a place of rest do not want to return, and those who go to the prison house of the lost, cannot if they would. But he says that if the dead are ever permitted to walk the earth, "this man," to use his own language, "was one of that stripe."

Several years after the adventure related above one Clemmer, a farmer went to New Geneva to buy a coffin for a dead neighbor. It was in the winter. He had placed the coffin in a sled, and having been joined by another man, whose name I have forgotten, they drove through the Fallen Timbers, and approaching the spot where the apparition had disappeared from the view of Dougherty and Hare, they saw the same figure dressed precisely as before, coatless and bare armed, standing up to the knees, in snow beside the road. It did not speak or move, but the dreadful aspect of the man had the same effect upon Clemmer and his companions as upon Dougherty, and they whipped past him in terror. This was in the afternoon.

About five years later still, Dr. Clemmer, a praticing physician of Brownsville, was leisurely riding by the same spot, on horseback, when he heard a curious noise, like one drumming with his fingers on his lips. It seemed to come across the field; but looking in that direction, and seeing no one, rode on. Presently, and just as he was about to enter the Fallen Timbers, and opposite the fence corner; he heard the same sound behind and near him. Turning in the saddle and looking back, he saw the apparition; in all points the same as before, at the very rump of his horse, and bending upon him the same dreadful countenance. He struck his horse a smart cut, and dashed through the Fallen Timbers, without daring to cast a glance backward. This was about midday.

The peculiarty of the ghost of the Fallen Timbers is that it appears always in daylight and at long intervals. It has been seen three times distinctly, and each time by perfectly reputable and trustworthy men.

HOW THEY DO IN FRANCE.

A Hard-Headed Englishman Who Found a Good Deal to Criticise.

The Paris correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* says:—

There are a few resident Parisians to whose lot it has not fallen during the Exhibition to have to pilot a foreign friend through the marvels of Paris. It was my fate to have to do the cicerone for a hard headed Englishman, endowed with a large dose of the most provoking common sense. He was not insensible to the architectural beauty of the churches and other monuments; he enjoyed the horticultural charms of the Champs Elysees, the Tuilleries, and Luxembourg Gardens, as well as those of the Bois de Boulogne, the Parc Monceau, and the numerous public squares; the boulevards interested and amused him, and the Palais Royal was not without interest for him; he admired the artistic form of the bronze street lamps, and was pleasantly surprised by the dazzling illumination of the Avenue de l'Opera and other localities by the electric lights but those were evidently not the things he had come out to see. I learned from him that he had the legitimate ambition of becoming a Town Councillor in his native city, and that he took a deep interest in such vital questions as "trees in towns," "dwellings for the working classes," and other municipal problems no less important. What he wanted to see chiefly was the working of the inner organs of Parisian administration. This desire had no sooner been expressed than an opportunity offered itself of witnessing how one branch of that administration works.

We found ourselves in a small crowd assembled in front of a draper's shop. The draper, red with anger, was giving a piece of his mind to an employe of the gas company, "Your company," he said, "is a swindle. You go and cut off my gas because my last bill is un paid. I deposited as a security 300 francs with the company nine years ago; at present you owe me 135 francs interest, of which I shall never get a farthing, no more than the 100,000 other tradesmen and landlords of Paris who are in the same pickle. In that way you have pocketed millions on which you never pay a sou of interest. It's a swindle, I say again. You are a parcel of rogues," etc. The employe, of course, mildly remarked that it was no fault of his, and that he was in no way responsible; the draper only grew more indignant. "Well," said my friend, "If I was that draper, I should get my gas from another company.' "It's impossible," said I. "And why?" was the rejoinder. "Because," I replied, "there is but one company in Paris, and that company has a monopoly." "Ah, so!" he returned; "well, I'm not obstinate, and a good reason always satisfies me."

We continued our walk, and in time came to an establishment from the windows of which a tri-color flag was flying. My friend noticed that there was a considerable number of seedily-dressed persons of both sexes constantly entering, each with a parcel under his or her arm. "What is this institution?" he asked. "This," I said, "is a mont de piete. Suppose you are short of money, you take your bed and walk in there with it, and you will receive in cash half its value." "Ah, yes," he said; "my uncle's—that is, a pawnshop." "Just so," I replied; "only in France we call it my aunt's." "And what interest has the customer to pay?" "Ten per cent." "Why," he exclaimed, "I have always heard that the legal rate of interest in France was 5 per cent., and that usury was severely forbidden." "So it is as regards private individuals," I answered; "but the State may practice usury under the pretext of benevolence. If the Rothschilds were to start a pawnshop and charge only 2 per cent. interest on the money lent, they would be prosecuted, condemned, and arrested." "The French law is very foreseeing," dryly remarked my friend; and we walked on.

Instinctively feeling that I was now in for a serious examination on French administration, I determined to get a cigar to help me to reflect. I invested a penny in one at the first tobacco shop we came to. "You can, then, get a cigar for a penny in Paris," said my observant friend. "Even at that low price it will make a certain amount in a year. Couldn't you get it cheaper at another shop?" "No," said I; "it is tariffed by Government, and Government alone cultivates and sells cigars and tobacco in France." "Oh, indeed," he remarked. "By-the-by," he continued, "do you believe tobacco is a poison?" "James I," said I, "and the Counterblast association, which has adopted his views, say it is; but the doctors disagree on the subject." "If," persisted my exasperatingly logical friend, "tobacco is a poison, why don't you bring an action against the State for poisoning you? If it is not a poison, why does the State which trafficks in it, prevent others from trafficking in it?" "It's a monopoly; it increases the revenue." "Yes; but a monopoly of grocery, of tailoring, of baking would enrich the State still more." "You are pushing me too hard," cried I in despair. "That's another matter," remarked my tormentor unfeelingly.

Just then a hearse of the poorest class passed down the street. It was followed exclusively by workingmen, all bareheaded, and some with tears in their eyes. The deceased was one of their comrades, and they had evidently clubbed their little savings to pay the funeral expenses, which amounted to more than any one of them could have saved in three months. "How is it," asked my inquisitive friend, "that the funeral of this poor fellow, who, as you say, leaves a widow and small children unprovided for, costs so much?" "It's the fixed price," I returned, "you can't bargain with the Campagnie des Pompes Funebres." "Yet," he objected, "if this company had not a monopoly—for I perceive it has one—the competition of other companies would bring the prices down. After all, you know, if the man in the coffiin was alive he might go to the cemetery in a cab for 15 pence, whereas, being dead, the same journey will cost his friends, according to your estimation, something like £8."

I was floored, and could say no more. "Let us go home," I said; "here's a station where we can get the 'bus we want." We determined to ride outside, as that is one of the best ways of seeing a great deal of Paris in a short time. It came on rain, however, before the 'bus came up, and we therefore agreed to walk. "Why on earth," began my persecutor once more, "are not the tops of your 'buses sheltered against the sun in summer, and against the rain and snow in winter?" "So they are," I retorted, peevishly, "on the omnibuses belonging to the railway companies." "Then," he continued, "these other omnibuses, which are in far greater request, are at the discretion of a company which has a monopoly? Now, do you know what I should do?" I at once snapped him up with, "You would start a rival company, with covered tops and sofas to recline upon." "And wouldn't you if you were a capitalist?" he asked not in the least disconcerted. "The authorities would not allow us," returned I conclusively. At parting my friend remarked, "Good-bye, old fellow. You certainly manage many things differently from us in France; but I certainly do not think you manage them better," he said, and was gone.

A SCOTCH SENATOR.

Beck of Kentucky, Impetuous But Full of Scotch Sagacity.

(Washington Republic.)

He is the incarnation of human energy and vigor. In his famous dictionary, Dr. Johnson, who hated the Scotch with all the intense predjudice of which he was capable, gave this definition of the word "oats:" "A grain which in England is used as food for horses, in Scotland for men." One of the best things ever uttered was the comment of a celebrated Scotch divine on this definition, which was intended for a slur on the Scotch; "That accounts," said the Scotchman, "for the superior race of horses in England and of men in Scotland." Senator Beck is a magnificent specimen of that manly stalwart Scotch race which has turned the scale in many a decisive battle, and has produced some of the greatest poets, novelists, philosophers, orators and scientists known to the world. Almost gigantic in size, his form is perfect in development, so that he has as much physical energy as a steam engine. Nor is his mental vigor a whit less notable. He can work eighteen hours a day for weeks at a time without fatigue, and this at labor requiring constant mental exertion, as speech-making, preparing reports, the business of legislation, and looking after the interests of the country and the Democratic party generally, the Democratic party especially. For he is about as intense a Democrat as it is possible for a man to be without becoming insane.

Senator Beck is a native of Dumfriesshire, Scotland, where he was born, according to our veracious national chronicler, Ben Perley Poore, in February, 1822. This makes him about fifty-six years of age, though he does not look so old by ten years. He received a thorough accademical education in Scotland, and then came to this country and made Kentucky his home. He there received his legal training, and entered upon the practice at the beautiful city of Lexington. Admirably succeeding in his profession, he entered public life in 1866, when he ran for Congress in the old Henry Clay and John C. Breckinridge district, and was elected. He was thrice re-elected. He became a very prominent member of the House, and was universally regarded as one of the strongest men on the Democratic side. His honest, outspoken course and general manhood assured him the hearty respect of men of all parties. In March, 1877, he took his seat in the Senate, and now ranks well up among the able men of that body.

Senator Beck is somewhat impetuous in nature, but his Scotch sagacity prevents him from ever boiling over so as to make a muss of things. Still, he knows how to get uncommonly mad, and he always calls a spade a spade, it is one of the finest intellectual enjoyments that Washington affords to hear him make a speech when he has, so to say, his oratorical engine going at full capacity and highest speed. In private life, Senator Beck is a courteous and agreeable gentleman. All Senators have their little weakness, the weakness of four or five being taffy; of two, pumpkin pies, of one snuff and bandana handkerchiefs; of another unbuttoned trousers; and so on all around. Senator Beck's weakness is quite appropriately, horseflesh. He would rather see a contest between thorough-breds than go to glory on an early train.

A WINTERS' NIGHT.

The sky is stormy gray, and frowns
Upon the sunset's fading light;
The angrier wind still angrier sounds
And whistles to the winter's night,

The snow is drifting through the air
To heap the plain with powdery white;
The storm is fierce, the trees are bare,
And dark and wild the winter's night.

The moon amid the rifted cloud
Is fain to hide her falling light;
The sleet is sharp, the blast is loud,
And bitter is the winter's night.

—*Dora Read Goodale.*

THE PRINCESS ALICE.

Some Reminiscences of the Royal Lady who has Lately Died.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* writing from Paris under date of December 18, devotes a large portion of his letter to the late Princess Alice. Among other things he said:

No flight of philosophy was too high for her to follow; and she was wholly free from intellectual pride and the harshness that comes so often of woman breaking their heads against metaphysical systems. When the Princess wanted to digest an abstruse work she sat down to the piano or organ and let her fingers wander over the key-board. She had the sensibilities of a musician, a skilled hand, and a cultivated ear. Her thoughts while she played took order, shape, and wing.

The deceased English Princess, to whom an old English name was given at the baptismal font, was the Lady Bountiful of her little state. She founded orphanages and a training school for domestic servants, which she frequently inspected herself. The lark, which she made her emblem, lived, she was prone to reflect, on the ground and obscurely. It taught that in the discharge of homely duties we find the strength, the knowledge, and the inspiration to fill the air with joyous and soul-stirring music. How the Princess Alice was the solace of her father, the Prince Consort, in his dying hours is known to the world. She by her sisterly care preserved the life of the Prince of Wales when he was stricken with typhoid fever six years ago. It was in watching by the bedside of her husband and five children, when suffering from diphtheria that she caught the malady which proved fatal to her, and lost the strength which might have enabled her to resist it. The fact of her death happening on the 14th of December, the anniversary of the Prince Consort's death, cannot fail to intensify the gloom of Queen Victoria. The Russians have a superstition that in lamenting long the dead we trouble their spirits and offend Divine Providence, who, on the anniversaries of the days on which he called their spirits to him, sends some punishment to teach us the sinfulness of nursing grief to the detriment of the duties of our lot and station in life. It would be well for England's Queen were this belief; which, like all superstitions, overlies a truth, impressed on her Majesty by the Duchess of Edinburgh. Providence acts towards us as we do towards weeping children. When they cry overmuch, we teach them to dry their tears by giving them cause to weep.

Princess Alice visited Paris in the summer of 1877. She lodged at the Hotel du Rhin. When here she called on M. Luttre. He was not in town, but she was taken by a literary friend of hers, who accompanied her through his sitting-room, study, and library. Her Royal Highness was the first lady of royal house (Isabella of Spain and the Orleans and Napolitan Bourbons excepted) to call on Marechale MacMahon. She used to walk about Paris leaning on the arm of her children's head governess, a tall, gaunt, bolt-upright lady, wearing blue spectacles. With the Grand Ducal children her royal highness spent a summer at Trouville. Orders were given to perceptors and nursery maids to inflict a minimum of chastisements and scoldings on their youthful charges. The reason was the Grand Duchess, whose husband had just succeeded his uncle, had observed in her sons and daughters a spirit of animosity towards this country, which grieved her. She wanted to root it out of their breasts by rendering all their childish associates with France delightful. Truly, her short life was angelic, and her end was peace.

CALEB CUSHING.

One of "the Most Amiable and Generous Hearted."

[N. Y. Sun.]

In the death of Gen. Caleb Cushing there closed the long and useful life of one of the most amiable, generous and kindhearted men in the world.

Gen. Cushing's lengthened and various public services are matters of history; while his almost innumerable personal kindness were seldom made known, save to those who were directly benefited by them. In the midst of the most pressing official duties he found time to attend to the little cares of others and tenderly to lend a helping hand when he was needed.

When he was Attorney-General of the United States, after the close of the day's labors, he was found in his office between 1 and 2 o'clock in the morning hard at work correcting the proofs of a Latin book which some scholar among the old acquaintances, who happened to be poor had submitted for his supervision. He was doing this as a mere labor of love, and we only speak of the incident as illustrative of the spirit of kindness and friendship which animated his whole life.

He was certainly one of the most learned men in this country. His information was wonderful in its extent. Indeed it seemed to cover every variety of subject.

Gen. Cushing was on most intimate terms of friendship with Daniel Webster, John Quincy Adams, and nearly all the men who belonged to the generation next preceding his own. He used to tell of meeting John Quincy Adams coming up all alone, at 4 o'clock one morning, from the banks of the Potomac, where he had been to bathe. Mr. Adams said to him that he had been in the habit of going to the river about that hour, in the summer season, ever since he occupied the White House as President of the United States.

He was a thorough scholar, versed in many tongues, and the man did not live whose fund of anecdote was more entertaining or whose conversation was more instructive.

It is melancholy to reflect that the treasures of his mind, which if written out would have been a most valuable heritage, must for the most part perish with him.

The Indian Question Summarized.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette.]

As to the Indian question in Oregon and Washington Territory—and we presume it is the same in all places where the Indians have good lands—the chief difficulty, according to our information, is not that the Indians are not Christianized, nor that they are inclined to war, but that the white rovers, adventurers, speculators and scalawags are determined to have an Indian war in order to get the Indian lands, as well as to have the expenditure that Indian war brings. And as to Indian outrages on the white settlers, we suppose that they are not one in ten to the murders and robberies of Indians by the whites. As to Christianization, we are constrained to believe that the whites have none to brag of.

"PEACE IN THE FAMILY."—You can enjoy a good night's rest and retain peace in the family by keeping Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup in the house.

Weekly Post.

J. P. BARR....W. SCHOYER....E. A. MYERS
JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
Office, Post Building, 145 Wood St.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Jan. 11, 1879.

LIBERTY IN GERMANY.

It is only in the letters of correspondents we can gather information as to the enforcement of the law against Socialism in Germany, as the press reports by cable prudently pass it over. A Munich letter in the New York *Evening Post* groups some facts which have great significance as to the rigors of the law and its harsh execution. Within six weeks from its passage there have been fifty-five newspapers confiscated or prohibited, and one hundred and eighty-eight different books and pamphlets seized. Two hundred and thirty-two societies of various kinds, from a singing school to a political club, have been broken up and forbidden to meet again. The writer continues:

> These suppressions are certainly often very trying and provoking; but the Government has resorted to another species of revengful acts which would be a disgrace to an Indian chief, and which in the German government is simply ridiculous. The member of the German Parliament from Old Dresden, a Socialist, was notified that he could no longer reside in the city. He moved to a suburb, where he lived some time under constant police surveillance. Whenever he wished to visit Dresden he had to notify the police of his arrival, how long he intended to remain, where he was going to transact business and of what kind, and when he left the city. Finally he was arrested and imprisoned.
>
> M. Hesselman, the Socialist leader in Berlin, a man of culture and refinement, unfortunately possessed of these communistic ideas, is obliged to submit to have his house searched every few days, and though this has been repeatedly done not once have any socialistic documents been discovered. He attempted to publish a newspaper, the second number of which was confiscated, and he was forbidden the right to publish anything further, of whatever nature or form.
>
> A restaurant keeper was sentenced to four months imprisonment in Berlin. His wife continued his business. The second day the police appeared and asked of her right to keep a restaurant. She produced her husband's license, whereupon the police quietly told her that it was not in her name, and closed the restaurant. A large manufacturing establishment near Dresden has something similar to a Philadelphia Loan Association connected with it. The principals are interested in it just as the workmen are. A few days ago they were forbidden to hold any further meetings and ordered to sell their effects at once, thus forcing a loss of several thousand marks.

So stringent and grinding an execution of the law, has awakened anxiety as to the effects to be produced. Mr. Bamberger, the leader of the Liberal party and hitherto a chief supporter of Bismark's policy, has issued a pamphlet, warning the Government its execution of the law will only exasperate the people and unite them as martyrs. The correspondent of the *Post*, who seems to take both a clear and cautious view of the situation, does not think Germany is going to plunge into revolution as many predict, *just yet*, nor will the Government eradicate Socialism by the measures adopted, for it is too strong for that. If Socialism in Germany were confined to the poorer and more ignorant classes, as in other continental countries, especially France, these vigorously repressive measures would effectually suppress and crush it. But in Germany it originated among educated persons and pervades every class of society. There are Professors in the Universities, Professors in the Gymnasia, teachers in the schools and officers in the army who are Socialists. "Hence," the correspondent concludes, "in one sense the situation is critical. A little more pressure may produce at the end of two years another '48, instead of that complete subjection or annihilation which the Chancellor expects."

THE SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

At Philadelphia on Monday, Mr. Justice Sharswood was installed as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, succeeding Judge Agnew retired from the bench. Judge Sterrett at the same time took his seat on the bench. George W. Biddle, Esq., welcomed the Chief Justice, on behalf of the bar of Philadelphia, in a tasteful and eloquent address. Referring to Judge Sharswood's appointments as Judge under the old system, Mr. Biddle said:

> A writer in a daily paper of the time, forecasting by a score of years what we are witnessing to-day, spoke of you, in the general voice of the profession, as then worthy to receive the judicial mantle which had been worn successively by a Shippen, a Tilghman, and a Gibson."
>
> To-day the whole bar of Philadelphia by a spontaneous outflow of feeling, welcomes one of her own sons to the highest judicial place in the commonwealth, and rejoices to witness the fulfilment of its own cherished wishes, and of your honors.
>
> That you may continue to exhibit during the full term of your Chief-Justiceship, all the qualities which have made your judicial name conspicuous, is the ardent desire of all here present, who through my lips now offer to you their words of congratulation, and ask God to speed and prosper to the end the good and faithful servant.

Judge Sharswood made a proper response to Mr. Biddle's address.

The new Chief Justice is a native of Philadelphia, about sixty-five years of age, was educated at the University of Pennsylvania, and studied law with one of the Ingersolls. He served with distinction in the Legislature when quite a young man. He was appointed by Governor Shunk Associate Judge and afterwards President Judge of the District Court of Philadelphia. Under the elective system he was continued in the same position by elections in 1851 and 1861. In 1867 he was promoted to the Supreme bench, defeating the late Judge Williams of this city, by a majority of 343. Chief Justice Sharswood is also distinguished as a legal writer. He is the author of an able treatise on Commercial Law and a work on Professional Ethics. He annotated ; Blackstone's Commentaries and other legal books.

With the retirement of Judge Agnew, and the accession of Judge Sterrett, the Supreme Court of the State is constituted as follows:

	When Elected.	*Term Expires.*
George Sharswood, C. J.	1867	1883
Ulysses Mercur	1872	1888
Isaac G. Gordon	1873	1889
Edward P. Paxson	1874	1896
Warren J. Woodward	1874	1896
John Trunkey	1877	1899
James P. Sterrett	1877	1900

Under the law, the oldest Justice in commission becomes Chief Justice. In 1883 Sharswood will be succeeded by Mercur, and in 1888 Gordon succeeds for one year. These three Judges were elected under the old Constitution for fifteen years, while the remaining Judges will serve twenty-one. Judges Paxson and Woodward were elected under the minority plan in 1874 for the same term, and they had to decide by lot which should receive the senior commission, and thus become Chief Justice, and it was decided in favor of Judge Paxson. He will be Chief Justice for seven years, Trunkey for three, and Sterrett for one. Judge Woodward is the only member of the Court who cannot reach its highest honor. The Philadelphia *Times* says:

> In case of the death or resignation of a Supreme Judge, the successor is chosen for the full term, so that vacancies on the bench, like vacancies in the army, hasten the promotion of the holders of junior commissions. Had Chief Justice Agnew been re-elected, he would have taken the chair of the junior member of the court he did in 1863. Two Chief Justices ha been thus reduced to the ranks since our judiciary was made elective. Chief Justice Gibson was elected in 1851, when the full court was first chosen by the people, and he drew one of the longer terms, but did not live to reach his old chair again. Chief Justice Black, who drew the short term in 1851, and thus became Chief, was re-elected in 1854 and went back to the junior chair, but soon resigned to accept the Attorney Generalship under President Buchanan. Since the Judges have been elective, John Bannister Gibson, Richard Coulter and Henry W. Williams have died when members of the Supreme Court, and Jeremiah S. Black, John C. Knox and William Strong have resigned. Of the Supreme Judges elected or appointed since 1851, Messrs. Gibson, Coulter, Lewis, Lowrie, Woodward, Armstrong, Thompson, Church, Read and Williams are dead. Black and Agnew are the only ex-Chief Justices among the living, and Strong, Porter and Knox are the only other retired members of the court who survive. Strong is one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States; Porter is yet in active practice in this city, and Knox has long been a hopeless physical and mental wreck.

Judge Agnew, the retiring Chief Justice, was elected in 1863 in the memorable gubernatorial contest between Curtin and George W. Woodward. The *Times* well says "he has stamped his impress indelibly upon the jurisprudence of the State, and retires with a stainless judicial record that will not suffer in comparison with the records of the first jurists of Pennsylvania." As the Presiding Judge of the Supreme Court he was noted for his capacity for work, and his system in doing it; labor was his relaxation; and this quality, so unlike the shiftless habits of many great lawyers and great judges, was felt in the dispatch of business. He had a remarkable faculty for getting through work, and this infused the other judges, so that his influence was highly favorable to lawyers and suitors interested in prompt justice.

COMMON SCHOOLS OF THE STATE.

We have the annual report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction submitted to the Legislature yesterday. A few figures given by Prof. Wickersham show the dimensions to which the system has grown. During the past year there have been in operation 18,007 schools employing 20,891 teachers. There are 91 county and city superintendents and 14,200 school directors. It will be seen this makes quite an army, and if it moves in a given direction can have great influence. The number of children in the State of school age is estimated at 1,200,000, and of these 936,786 attended school in 1878. The cost of the system, not including the appropriations to normal and orphan schools, for the past year was $8,187,977 41, of which the State paid directly out of its own treasury $1,000,000. The value of our school property, as estimated by the directors in the several districts, is $24 839,820 61. The Superintendent claims the system has charge of nearly a million of children and the cost of what it does for them is but eight dollars per annum apiece. "Is it worth that much," he asks. There can be but one answer to the question if the schools develope industrious, sober and intelligent citizens. There are defects of course in the system; in fact there is a little too much system and machine work, but criticism is freer than formerly, and we anticipate better educational progress in the next ten years than in the past. Figures of the money spent and the children taught are not always reliable indications as to what the schools are or what they should be.

The average salary of the male teachers per month is $35 30—a decrease from 1877 of $1 80—and of the female teachers $31 32, a decrease of 90 cents. The decrease in the cost of tuition during the year was $61,943, and of expenditures of all kinds $395,402, which is a creditable showing, for there has been an increase of 28,228 pupils, 284 schools and 239 teachers. The salaries of County Superintendents has been increased $6,596. The economy is in the school districts.

The expenditure for Normal Schools during the year was $150,000 and for Soldiers' Orphans' Schools $372,758. We have no details about these latter schools, and have some curiosity on the subject. The report on them is awaited with interest.

Superintendent Wickersham is prolific in recommendations for improving the educational system, and gives the fruits of his investigations during last summer in Europe. He favors industrial education to make good the decay of the apprentice system. We like this, for the State has just as much right to pay for training a young man or woman to the business of watchmaking or preaching as it has to the business of teaching. But has it any right at all?

The Superintendent feebly attempts to handle the deficiency of the schools, in fitting the average boy of poor parentage, who has to make his way by his own labor, at twelve or fourteen years of age, with an education complete in itself, adapted to his probable station in life; but we cannot say any light is thrown on the subject. We have such disquisitions as this:

> The theory of our institutions is that all citizens may be made to understand the science and art of government, and, therefore, it is wise to entrust them with the right of suffrage, but what are we doing in our schools to instruct the young in the history and traditions of our country, its constitution and laws, the rights and duties of citizens? Then, back of all and of more importance than all, is the study of man himself, what he is physically, intellectually, morally; what he is in his relations to his family, neighbors, country, mankind, nature, God. Would it not be well to have some lessons on a subject like this?

This would be pertinent if the mission of the public schools was to prepare boys for the learned professions or "convert" them." Their proper purpose is that "the poor may be taught gratis," and so become upright and industrious members of the community. It is an undeniable fact, in our judgment, that the tendency of State education, as it has become perverted from its original purpose in this State, especially in our large cities, is to fill the minds of the young with false notions as to the dignity and importance of labor, and start them out in life with a well formed impression that the honest and industrious ways of their fathers are not to be their ways. Modern education in our public schools by some process or other, which we do not profess to be able to solve, seems to be at variance with the workshop. If the State Superintendent could cure this he would deserve a monument.

THE STATE FINANCES.

The annual report of State Treasurer Noyes is before us. It is a volume of over 400 pages, comprising a detailed statement of all money paid into and out of the Treasury during the year. We print the explantory report elsewhere.

The State debt December 1, 1878, was $21,875,620 86, the reduction during the year having amounted to $1,068,192 45. The assets in the sinking fund are $8,504,899 86, which reduces the debt to $13,370,721.

The Treasurer estimates the deficit in the general fund, May 31, 1879, at $1,752,519 84. For the year ending November 30, 1879, the estimated revenues of the general fund will fall behind the expenditures $697,000, if the appropriations are kept within the estimates.

The comparative statement of the revenues of 1877 and 1878 show the items of decreased revenue. The tax on corporation stocks alone fell off $722,519, while in other leading items there were considerable reductions, and in some items an increase. The falling off in receipts was $189,882 below the estimates of Colonel Noyes' predecessor while the expenditures have exceeded his estimates $261,933.

The Treasurer recommends the appropriation year, commencing June 1, and the fiscal year, commencing December 1, be made by law to commence at the same time.

Governor Hartranft takes a much more rosy view of the State finances than do either Treasurer Noyes or Auditor Schell, which we suppose is natural, for when he took the helm in 1873 the treasury was running over with money, and all demands were promptly met. Now, it is somewhat different. His administration has not only been costly and extravagant, but he leaves the finances embarrassed, which, in its turn, affects the usefulness of the public institutions. The Governor thinks by economy for the next two years—why did he not insist on it the last two?—and by the diversion of moneys from the sinking fund to the general purposes of government, the State Government can get along without additional taxation. He leaves the practice of the severer virtues to Hoyt. The Governor favors Prof. Wickersham's Compulsory Education bill as well as a system of technical education. He indulges in a treatise on municipal government and insists the Legislature shall pass the law framed by the Municipal Commission he appoinstd in 1876. He has some sensible remarks on arbitration as a cure for labor strikes, and commends the report of an agent he sent to England to investigate the system of arbitration which has been successful in some parts of that country. This will be awaited with interest. It is in the right direction. The Governor closes his lengthy message by eulogiums on three Pennsylvanians recently deceased, Henry Armitt Brown, Bayard Taylor and Morton McMichael. But not a word is given to poor Mackey, who in the department of "practical politics," which gave Hartranft to the State, was a greater power than all the three combined.

The annual report of Auditor General Schell, aside from the statistical matter which usually accompanies such reports, is one of the clearest and most thorough that has ever emanated from that department, and will furnish to those who desire to be informed, important information of the expenditures and revenues of the State, as well as those measures of economy and retrenchment which are necessary by the present embarassed condition of the State finances. Mr. Schell takes up in detail numerous items of State expenditure, and makes plain how they may be pruned with manifest benefit to the taxpayers. He has long been identified with State legislation, and brought to the important office of Auditor General, not only a willingness to reform abuses but the capacity and courage to point them out.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

The arrivals of emigrants at New York in 1878 aggregated 81,505 against 66,282 in 1877. The increase is encouraging and healthful.

A newsboy with his papers under his arm, frozen to death on the door steps of a popular preacher's house in Jersey City, was a Saturday night incident.

On the day Mr. Mackey was buried, Mr. Quay was in No. 19, Lochiel House, doing the work that would have fallen to Mackey, had not it been otherwise ordered. The king is dead; long live the king.

The witnesses before the Teller Committee at New Orleans, gave their testimony on Tuesday in the shape of stump speeches, and swore with a perfect looseness. They were entirely too willing.

We surrender much of our space to-day to documents connected with State affairs. They will repay perusal by all who desire to know how we are governed, what we pay for it, and where the money goes.

Morton McMichael, for many years editor of the Philadelphia *North American*, died Monday. He was one of the best of after-dinner orators, a patriotic and enterprising citizen, and a journalist of a past generation.

The Democrats of Ohio, at Columbus and Wooster, celebrated the "glorious Eighth," and General Jackson's civil and military achievements, by banquets, toasts and speeches last night. Some of the leading Democrats of the State were heard from.

The Supreme Court of the United States, in a case from Utah Monday, sustained the territorial courts, and decided that Congress had power to pass laws prohibiting polygamous marriages, and that such laws are constitutional. The decision has long been waited for, and will be apt to create a stir in Utah.

The financial condition of Turkey is not exactly first class. The funded debt is a thousand millions of dollars, and the floating debt, largely of overdue interest, is $275,000,000. The annual expenditures are set down at $145,000,000, and the possible revenue at $60,000,000, which is a nice problem for a Finance Minister.

Grow was the figure head in the canvass last fall, and gave the Republican party its hard money direction. We don't hear of him at Harrisburg. He has been shelved until his services and fairish character will again be necessary to humbug the people. It is Cameron, Quay, Leeds, Kemble and that crowd that are harvesting the fruits of the victory.

The death of Congressman Julian Hartridge of Georgia, one of the ablest and most eloquent of the Southern representatives, adds an eighth member to the death roll of the Forty-fifth Congress. Alexander H. Stephens is also very ill; more so than usual, and his death would not be surprising.

The union of the Democrats and Greenbackers in Maine, which resulted in the election of Garcelon, Governor, and the Union candidates for other State officers, was as thorough and effective as could be desired, and points the way in which the united opposition to the Republican party can sweep a dozen States now held by Republicans because of a divided opposition.

The Republican-Greenbackers in the House at Harrisburg, yesterday voted for the Republican caucus nominations. This is so much additional help for Don Cameron. It is not needed, but indicates what would have been the result had the Greenbackers held the balance of power. It would have made no difference to Cameron. His Greenback principles would have got away with them.

General Grant has been made a citizen of Ulster and Dublin, but he failed in Cork. Even in Belfast, where the reception orators, overcome with poteen and the blarney stone, likened him to Washington, the crowd called out a reminder why he refused to receive the Irish delegations in the centennial year? If he had done so he probably wouldn't have been banqueted so extensively in England.

Henry Warner's exhibit of county finances, on his retirement from seven years' service as County Controller, is as good a certificate of capacity and integrity as any man need ask. The county finances are in good condition, there having been a reduction of indebtedness of $59,112 the last year, and of $562,793 during Mr. Warner's term of office. The total indebtenness of the county is $1,891,467.

Our Pennsylvania Greenback members of the Legislature don't appear to pan out very well against Cameron. Whether he has developed his belief in in the Greenback by an exhibition of them recently we are not informed, but some of them have weakened. He has not enough, however, to shake our Senator Paulson from his Democratic moorings. If the Democrats and Greenbackers had united upon Judge Agnew for United States Senator they might have made it warm for Don.

The Inter-State Commerce bill, prohibiting railroad discrimination, which passed the House before recess, is in the hands of the Senate Committee on Commerce. Mr. Conkling, the Chairman of the Committee, is reported opposed to the bill, but a Washington dispatch states "he intends to let the bill be reported to the Senate and meet its fate by a vote of that body." This is satisfactory to its friends, inasmuch as they believe that there is a large majority of the Senators favorable to the bill.

The story is revived that the Potter Committee will take up the cipher telegrams next week, and that Gov. Tilden will demand to be heard, as to his alleged complicity. The Republicans are content to rest the case as it is and do not desire a thorough investigation, but Tilden's friends certainly cannot, if they have any hopes for their man in 1880. No one supposes Gov. Tilden had anything to do with negotiations for the marketable votes, but he must clear his skirts of all responsibility for the acts of the coterie of bunglers, like Pelton who assumed to manage the canvass for him.

Congress reassembled Tuesday. Edmunds in the Senate introduced a resolution endorsing the Constitutional amendments since the war, and declaring it the duty of Congress to enforce them by appropriate measures. The Republicans have been in this business for ten years, have spent millions, organized well in the Southern States, and filled the country with bitterness and sectional and animosities. As their power is departing in Congress, we think the amendments will get a rest. In fact most Republicans we meet would be very glad if the whole of the fifteenth and part of the fourteenth amendments were sponged out.

The House organized Tuesday without difficulty by electing Henry M. Long as Speaker, and the other nominees of the Republican caucus. In the Senate we are glad to see that Mr. Cochran was elected Chief Clerk over that distinguished rooster "Librarian" Childs, who also lost his old position, it having fallen to the capacious maw of Delaney, Hartranft's messenger and envoy extraordinary to the Mollies. Dr. Sherlock was elected Clerk of the House with the Philadelphian Huhn as an assistant. The Allegheny members captured six places to reward their faithful, two in the Senate and four in the House.

The Democrats of the Senate, including, we are glad to see, Senator Paulson of the Forty-fourth district, yesterday voted for Senator Ermentrout of Berks, for President *pro tem*. The Senator was not elected, but he had all the qualifications for the place and a good deal to spare. The Democrats of the House voted for the venerable Daniel L. Sherwood of Northumberland, for Speaker. He was a member of the House from Tioga county before some of the members of the present body were born, having been elected in 1842. He was afterward elected to the Senate, and was Speaker of that body in 1846. He was a member of the last House, and is now in his seventieth year. He is a Democrat of the sturdy and economical type of other days.

When Grant determined to outbid Blaine on the Catholic question he rather overdid the business in his Des Moines letter. We have always believed he was a man without prejudice or principle, but as in the case of order No 10, where he needlessly insulted every Jew in the United States, by denouncing the race, for the acts of a few, he seemed to be moved by Bourbon, rather than sober judgment, and he has no right to expect, without retraction or apology, the respect of these people. His Des Moines letter was without color of necessity, and as untrue as it was insulting, but was excused on the ground that it was a mere political bid to take the pins from Blaine who intended to run the campaign on the religious frenzy, as we have no doubt Grant will do in 1880 if he is nominated. The bloody shirt is faded and no longer excites enthusiasm, but the religious one is always on hand and enables the pulpit to take a hand in electioneering during the campaign.

Mobile is another city that is boasting of last year's prosperity. The receipts of cotton were larger during the previous year, while the value of exports aggregated over $19,000,000, an increase of more than $6,000,000, while the imports ran up from $648,404, to $1,148,442. The value of the lumber exports increased $65,000, and the importation of all staple articles of merchandise was largely in excess of the previous year. The receipts of coffee advanced from 27,000 bags in 1877, to 51,400 bags in 1878. The second cotton-mill was put in operation in Mobile during the past year. This mill began work with 1,344 spindles and produces from 900 to 1,000 pounds of yarn, rope, twine, carpet-warp, etc., per day, using from ten to twelve bales of cotton per week, and employing about thirty-five operatives. With its present capacity, it can use 600 bales annually. The factory has been so profitable that its capital stock has recently been increased $50,000.

The Stereoscopic Company of London has started a new thing, which is likely to prove a great success—the taking of portraits by electric light. The process is said to be much less tiresome than the old one, alike to the sitter and the operator. A battery is placed in the basement of the house, and the light is conveyed by wires into one of the rooms. All that is to be seen is a piece of bell-shaped metal about four feet in diameter. The electric light takes the place of the tongue of the bell. The "subject" is seated on a chair behind a curtain of coarse muslin. The rest of the process is the same as by sunlight. The pictures, according to *Mayfair*, are much softer than the ordinary sun photographs, and resemble pen-and-ink sketches. The new process can, of course, be worked in all weathers, and this will immensely increase the working capacities of every photographic establishment.

It was the Rev. James Hodgson of Virginia, who prophesied that the earth would be destroyed by fire on Sunday, January 5, 1879. Which is why Hodgson ought to try, try again, and if he shouldn't hit it next time to keep on a tryin',

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

Caleb Cushing left one brother and eight nephews and nieces.

Dennis Kearney personally procured indictments against three San Francisco officials the other day.

Ex-Senator Harman Yerkes, of Doylestown, who has been extremely ill for several weeks with typhoid fever, is slowly convalescing, though he remains quite weak.

The Common Council of Charleston, S. C., has reduced last year's city appropriations $95,781. A similar reduction in Pittsburgh would show a saving of $180,000 a year.

The Governor of Virginia yesterday issued a writ for an election, to be held on the 23d inst., in the First Congressional district, to elect a successor to Hon, B. B. Douglass, deceased.

The retirement of Mr. E. V. Smalley from the editorial chair of the Cleveland *Herald*, will be very generally regretted. He has made that journal altogether the best newspaper in Northern Ohio.

Mrs. Bayard Taylor's return to America is still unfixed, owing to trouble with her landlord about the lease of her house, he refusing to allow her to surrender it until the expiration of the lease.

The Democrats of Texas regard Grayson county in that State as their banner county. At the November election there were polled in it 4,253 Democratic votes, 1,479 Greenback votes, and 141 Republican votes.

The Constitution of Massachusetts, ancient and stilted in its phraseology, dignifies Mr. Thomas Talbot as "Governor, Commander-in-Chief of the Land and Sea Forces of the Commonwealth, Captain General and Admiral."

There is a retired list upon which the Louisville *Courier-Journal* thinks the presence of Mr. Grant's name is "demanded by the eternal fitness of things in a voice of seven-fold thunder," and that is the retired list upon which Pierce and Buchanan were placed.

The largest sum expended in this country for each enrolled scholar is to be credited to the Cherokees of Indian Territory. Each pupil in their schools is educated at an annual cost of $35 76. The smallest sum per capita—89 cents—is paid by Alabama.

The new speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, Mr. Levi Clifford Wade, is a Pennsylvanian, born in Allegheny City, "of Massachusetts stock," in 1843. He was a Yale graduate of 1866, and is a great favorite with the young Republicans of the State.

In regard to her purposes in the future Anna Dickenson, in a letter to the New York *Hearld* says: "I am to talk about the platform and the stage from the platform, and, later in the season, to do what I can upon the stage in a new piece of my own writing, and in an engagement already made."

Repudiation talk runs high in Memphis. That city is burdened with a debt of about $5,000,000 and taxation has become so high as to be unbearable. The city has offered to pay fifty cents on the dollar, but her bondholders refuse. The subject will be brought before the Tennessee Legislature, which will meet to-morrow.

Paris has had a momentary thrill of pre-revolutionary recollection, at the announcement of the banns of Count Adolphe Montcalm, who is to marry Mlle de la Vrilliere. He is a descendant of that Montcalm whose name is as dear to French ears as Wolfe to Eglish. American annals would not willingly part with either.

The Japan persimmon is receiving a great deal of attention from the California nurserymen, who think that it is destined to play an important part in the fruit-growing of the Pacific States. No less than thirteen varieties are described, and some of them are represented as large as a big Baldwin apple and of a brilliant red color.

Mr. Edward P. Clark, managing editor of the Springfield *Republican*, is about to join the staff of the Philadelphia *Times*, by which movement the latter paper gains an able journalist. Mr. Clark joined the *Republican* in 1870, when just from college, and since that time he has done a great deal of hard and telling work for that paper.

Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson, one hundred and one years old, died in Norristown Pa., last Saturday. Once General Washington, when President, stopped at the Black Horse Tavern in Plymouth township, Pa., and Mrs. Thompson handed him a drink. The Father of his Country stooped and took the pretty maid by the hand and thanked her.

Mr. J. R. Keene, the California millionaire capitalist, has just purchased the famous three-year-old racer Spendthrift, formerly the property of Dr, Swigers of Woodford county, Ky.; also Spendthrift's younger brother, Miser. The prices paid are said to have been $15,000, with 25 per cent. of his winnings during the season of 1879, and $2,500 for Miser.

The New Orleans *Times* offered a medal for the best New Year's poem on the aid given to the South by her old enemy, the North, during the yellow fever epidemic. More than one hundred and fifty poems were received, the able judges awarding the medal to Henry Guy Carleton, a son of the late General James H. Carleton, U. S. A. Mr. Carleton's subject was "Andromeda Unbound," and the poem, of several hundred lines, is in heroic measure.

The New York papers state that all but one of the twenty-one life insurance companies in which the late Colonel Walton Dwight, of Binghamton, New York, had an aggregate insurance of $254,000, have determined to contest the payment of the policies, after having been furnished with a report by an agent appointed to investigate the matter. The charge is that Dwight was aware of the precarious condition of his health when he effected insurance.

Another Egyptian Georgian has returned to his native land. About four years ago, Mr. C. I. Groves, a citizen of Rome, Ga., who has formerly served in the United States Navy, was induced to go to Egypt and take service in the Khedive's Americanized army. He served as Colonel. Recently the bankrupt Khedive began cutting down his army and reducing his family expenses. He discharged about 40,000 serving men of various degrees, the only American officers retained being General Stone and Col. Groves. The latter gentlemen, seeing no future, tendered his resignation the other day and is now back n Georgia, where he proposes to end his days,

AS WE WERE AND AS WE ARE.

A Comparison of Wages and the Prices of Provisions.

[From the New York Evening Post.]

"Tax anything but beer," was the utterance of a German statesman, which indirectly enforces a large economic truth. Beer is not an article of prime household necessity, but Teutonic custom has made it so regarded in Germany. If we vary the statesman's meaning a little, we may say that while few people look at the larger truths of national economy, everybody appreciates the simple facts of household expenses in which the larger truths find expression. We are sure, therefore, that the following comparisons showing how certain necessities of life have fallen in price will be readily understood by people without any dissertation on the causes:

Prices of produce and provisions at Chicago on the 1st of October of each year from 1860 to 1878, inclusive:

	Mess Pork. Price per bbl.	*Lard. Price per lb., cts.*	*Wheat. Price per bush.*	*Corn. Price per bus.*
1860	$18 50	12½	$1 00	43
1861	18 50	7¼	85	21
1862	9 00	7⅜	85	33½
1863	13 50	10	1 05	75
1864	42 00	18	1 41	$1 21
1865	38 00	29	1 32	57
1866	32 00	17⅛	1 90	64
1867	23 50	13¾	1 86	1 02
1868	28 75	18¾	....	....
1869	32 50	18	....	....
1870	25 00	15¼	1 06	64
1871	13 00	9¼	1 23	47
1872	14 25	8¼	1 18	35
1873	14 25	7¾	1 00	36
1874	20 87	14⅛	94	82
1875	22 50	13¼	1 11	55
1876	16 50	10¼	1 05	44
1877	14 25	8¾	1 10	43
1878	7 00	6¼	87	34

Let us suppose that a householder on the first day of October in the year before the civil war went out and bought a barrel of pork, a pound of lard and a bushel each of corn and wheat. Discarding fractional parts of a cent, we shall find that they would have cost him $20 05. If the same man had set out to buy the same commodities on the first day of last October they would have cost him $9 14. He would, therefore, have gained $10 91, or about fifty-four per centum. We of course do not pretend to say that the head of a family is either apt to go into the market and buy a bushel of wheat, or that if he buys a barrel of flour or a pound of lard he will find prices fifty-four per centum less than they were in the year before the war; but it is evident that so large a decline as we have figured in the wholesale cost of four articles of present necessity, in which competition is evidently unlimited, must tell first or last, and has already told in many places, on the cost of living.

But to show still further the changes in retail prices, let us take the following quotations, obtained a few weeks ago in a city of 11,000 inhabitents in Massachusetts:

	1860.	*1865.*	*1878.*
Flour	$8 00	$20 00	$8 00
Butter	23	61	23
Pork	12	30	12
Tea	50	1 50	50
Sugar	11	16	10
Fish	4	11	6
Beans	6	12	8
Cotton cloth	14	33	8
	$9 20	$23 13	$9 17

This table comprises a wider range of articles than the table given before. They will show a decline as compared with ante-war prices and an enormous decrease on the prices paid during the war.

All these computations are evidently incomplete without comparisons of wages, which for the Massachusetts city give the following results:

	1860.	*1865.*	*1878.*
First class mechanics	$1 50	$2 50	$2 17
Second class mechanics	1 17	1 75	1 42
Common laborers	1 00	1 50	1 25

That the foregoing estimates are, if anything, too low, the following wages, given by the largest manufacturer of iron at New Haven, in Connecticut—a branch of industry just now much depressed—will go to prove:

	1859 and 1860.	*1873.*	*1878.*
Laborers	$1 00@1 25	$1 66@2 00	$1 00@1 75
Unskilled mechanics	1 00@1 12	1 25@1 75	1 12@1 25
Mechanics	1 12@1 50	1 75@2 25	1 25@1 75
Skilled mech's	1 75@2 50	2 50@3 50	2 00@3 00
Extra skilled mechanics	3 00@4 00	3 50@6 00	3 00@5 00
Foremen	2 00@3 00	2 50@8 00	2 50@8 00

A trustworthy estimate of the increase of iron workers' wages in New England fixes them at eighteen per centum more than in 1860. Mechanics are but a part of our population, and New England is only a part of the United States. Yet if comparisons in distressed industries give such hopeful results in the region of the country most thickly settled we may well believe that striking an average in the whole United States, and also allowing for higher local taxes would show that labor commands at least as many comforts as it did just before the war, when complaints of hard times were almost unheard of. In some localities—in the coal regions, for example—there can be no doubt that there is real distress, caused usually by overproduction. Exceptions of this kind will scarcely disprove the rule that our toilers are better off than they were eighteen years ago, and that they will find this out for themselves if they will overcome the extravagant notions inbred by our long years of flush and fever.

LINCOLN'S CABINET.

The Free and Easy Way of Cabinet Meetings.

A correspondent of the Cincinnate *Enquirer*, giving an accouat of a talk with Mr. Usher, at one time a member of Lincol's Cabinet, reports him as saying:

"There hardly ever was such a thing as a regular Cabinet meeting in the sense of form. Under Johnson and under Grant I have seen a table with chairs placed in regular order around it, as if for Cabinet council. Nothing of that kind occurred in Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet. Seward would come in and lie down on a settee. Stanton hardly ever stayed more than five or ten minutes. Sometimes Seward would tell the President the outline of some paper he was writing on a state matter. Lincoln generally stood up and walked about. In fact, every member of that Cabinet ran his own department in his own way. I don't suppose that such an historic period was ever so simply operated from the centre of powers. Lincoln trusted all his subordinates, and they worked out their own performances."

"What sort of a man was Stanton in his relations to you and your associates?"

"Well, Stanton always seemed to me to be sick or sullen, dyspeptic, or something of that kind. He would come into the room and say: 'Mr. President, have you anything for me to-day?' Lincoln would say: 'I guess there is nothing, Stanton.' 'Well, Mr. President, I will bid you good morning, as I am very busy at my office.' This often happened on Cabinet days."

"Did you ever see Mr. Lincoln out of temper with his Cabinet?"

"I think I have. Yes, I remember one event. Lincoln had issued a proclamation stating that when one-tenth of the voters of a Congressional district, or a part of a State, resumed their position in the Union, and elected a member of Congress, they should be recognized as much as the whole constituency. Chase remarked, 'Instead of saying voters, I suggest that you put in citizens?' I saw in a minute what Chase was driving at. This question had arisen as to who were citizens, and Mr. Bates, the Attorney General, had pronounced negroes to be citizens. The law of the administration, therefore, was that negroes were included in citizenship. As I walked away from the Cabinet that day Chase was at my side, and he said: 'Mr. Usher, we must stick to it that citizens, and not voters, be named in that proclamation.' I turned about when we got to the Treasury, and walked back on the plank which stood at that time to the White House, and I told Lincoln that Chase was very pertinacious about the word citizens instead of voters. 'Yes,' said Lincoln, 'Chase thinks that the negroes, as citizens, will all vote to make him President.' "

THE CAMERON DYNASTY.

23 Republicans Fail to Put in an Appearance in the Caucus.

Two More Members Present than Necessary to an Election.

Allegheny Delegation Solid for Cameron on a Pledge Made to Relieve the County from Riot Losses.

Greenbackers Nominate Judge Agnew and the Democrats Choose Heister Clymer.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS BOW TO CAMERON.

HARRISBURG, January 8.—The Republican caucus this evening met a half hour late. There was no outside pressure, but that from Allegheny county as follows: Harry and George Oliver, the two Magees, Chris and Fred, William Purviance, Doc Kennedy, and Postmaster Myler of Allegheny. The absence of Mackey was sadly felt by them. Twenty-three Republicans stayed out.

Senator Lamon of Philadelphia took the Chair. The Chester people presented the name of James B. Everhart; the Allegheny men Major A. M. Brown, and James Donald Cameron was then hurriedly named by two or three.

THE VOTE FOR SENATOR.

The vote stood as follows: Everhart, 3; Brown, 13; Cameron, 99.

FLINN KICKS.

Young Flinn has been the leader of the kick against Cameron, and City Hall influence was brought to bear on him. He said he had spent his own money to be elected, and didn't know what good Don Cameron was to him. The whole Allegheny delegation went in, however, and it remains to be seen whether the pledges made by the united Philadelphia delegation and the Cameron party to assist in the passage of the riot bill will be carried out. Doc Kennedy claims the honor of originating that pincher in favor of Allegheny county. Whether they will keep faith or not remains to be seen.

WOLFE SATISFIED WITH THE SITUATION.

Mr. Wolfe says to-night that whilst he don't see the way clear to any particular man leading Cameron, the whole thing has been started in the right direction.

GREENBACKERS NOMINATE AGNEW.

The Greenbackers met in caucus, sixteen in number, and nominated Judge Agnew.

DEMOCRATS NOT CONFIDENT.

The Democrats hardly realize that there is a chance for a combination against Cameron, and are not very much excited about the matter, although it is talked of more this evening than ever, on account of the caucus.

To-morrow, the vote for Governor and all State officers cast at the last election, will be counted in the presence of both Houses, when an adjournment for ten days will be had. Quay was sick all day and did not show his face about the Capitol, but pulled the string from the Lochiel.

The Allegheny delegation all marched down like a drove of sheep to Don Cameron's house this morning. The excuse they give for voting for him is that he promises to help them relieve Allegheny county from the riot losses.

At the conclusion of the caucus, Gillespie, one of the Republican lights from Philadelphia amused the crowd in the hall by butting heads with a young darkey.

J. C.

SECOND DISPATCH.

HARRISBURG, January 8.—The joint caucus convened in the Library to-night, and although rumors of a Cameron bolt were rife, still 114 Republicans answered the roll, two more than necessary to a choice. The Allegheny delegation, except Messrs. Long, J. D. Walker and Frazer refused to enter and denominate the time of holding as indecent haste. They finally concluded to participate in the fight for adjournment.

Mr. Wolfe of Union, with twenty or twenty-five followers also refused to participate.

Messrs. Flynn and Magill nominated A. M. Brown; Gazzam, Everhart, and Smith named J. D. Cameron.

On the first ballot, Everhart received 4 votes; A. M. Brown 13, and Cameron 97.

A second ballot was not ordered and the nomination was made unanimous.

A resolution was passed to favor adjournment till the 16th inst.

The Greenbackers nominated Judge Agnew this afternoon as a candidate for Senator. The Democrats have not yet called a caucus but indications are that Heister Clymer will be nominated.

F.

STATE FINANCES.

Annual Report of Treasurer Noyes to the Legislature.

Abstract of Receipts and Payments for the Fiscal Year.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA,
HARRISBURG, December 12, 18 8.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN:—In compliance with the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth, approved the 16th of March 1832, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Treasury Department, for the fiscal year ending 30 November, 1878:

Balance in the Treasury, 1 December, 1877		$ 2,162,046 87
Total receipts, for the year ending 30 November, 1878		5,513,417 97
Total		$ 7,675,464 84
Amount of loans redeemed	$1,068,193 45	
Amount of payments other than loans	5,585,740 13	
Total payments, from 1 December, 1877, to 30 November, 1878, inclusive		6,653,933 58
Balance in Treasury, 1 December, 1878		$ 1,021,531 26

The above balance belongs to the following accounts:

Coupon account sinking fund	$ 12,414 00	
Redemption of called loans, upon which interest has ceased, and non-interest bearing debt	289,420 86	
Sinking fund reserve	669,210 02	
General fund	50,486 38	
		$ 1,021,531 26
The public debt of the Commonwealth, 1 December, 1877, was		$22,943,814 31
Loans redeemed and cancelled, from 1 December, 1877		1,068,193 45
Public debt, 1 December, 1878		$21,875,620 86

In the above amount there is included the following items, which bear no interest:

Relief notes in circulation	$ 96,167 00	
Interest certificates and domestic creditors	17,660 58	
Five per cent. bonds, upon which interest has ceased	70,843 28	
Six per cent. bonds, upon which interest has ceased	104,750 00	
		289,420 86
Interest-bearing debt, 1 December, 1878		$21,586,200 00
For the payment of the public debt and interest thereon, there is held by the Sinking Fund Commissioners, bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company amounting to $4,500,000, representing an indebtedness on 31 January 1879, of		$ 4,446,268 98
Bonds of Allegheny Valley Railroad Company for		3,100,000 00
Cash for payment of over-due loans	$ 289,420 86	
Balance sinking fund reserve	669,210 02	
		958,630 88
Total assets of sinking fund		$ 8,504,899 86

A large number of counties in the State have contested the authority of the Board of Revenue Commissioners, under act approved 24th May, 1878, to change the amount of tax on personal property as returned by the Commissioners of the several counties, and have so far been successful. This will materially decrease the amount of revenue that would otherwise have been received from that source. This question should, by proper legislation, be settled, for as the law now stands, the burden of taxation is unequally borne.

The question of the payment of license taxes by the county of Allegheny, is still pending in the Supreme Court.

There has been paid during the present year, claims on account of the riots of July, 1877, $584,811 63, and I am informed by the Adjutant General that the claims have almost all been settled and paid.

The receipts of the Treasury for the year have fallen $189,882 03 below the estimate of my predecessor in office, and the expenditures have exceeded the estimate $261,933 58.

I make the following explanation of "statement of appropriations," page 5:

The appropriation year commences on the 1st day of June, and the fiscal year on the 1st day of December, and for this an estimate only can be made of the receipts and expenditures for the six months ending 31st May, 1879. The following refer exclusively to the appropriation year:

Appropriations where the amounts are determined		$6,595,841 66
Appropriations, estimated amounts not determined		636,185 64
Appropriations for printing and binding, and supplies and contracts, amounts not determined		150,000 00
Due common schools of the city of Philadelphia since 1877		120,445 30
Total		$7,502,472 60
Of the above appropriations there are:		
Payable in 1879	$380,000 00	
Payable in 1880	25,000 00	
Payable in 1881	25,000 00	
		430,000 00
Total appropriations due during the year ending 31st May, 1879		7,072,472 60
Deduct amount paid to this date		3,025,466 33
Balance		$4,047,006 27
The revenues of the sinking fund being ample to pay the interest and reduce the public debt as required by law, I deduct from the above balance the interest upon the public debt included therein, viz		644,000 00
This leaves to be paid out of the general fund		$3,403,006 27
For the payment of this balance there was in the general fund on 1st December, 1878	$ 50,486 38	
Estimate of the general fund receipts for the six months ending 31st May, 1879, based upon the revenue laws as they now are	1 600,000 00	
		$1,650,486 38
Deficit in the general fund on 31st May, 1879, of		$1,752,519 89

The estimated revenue for the fiscal year ending 30th November, 1879, under the law as at present, will be divided as follows:

Sinking fund	$1,955 000 00	
General fund	3,395,000 00	
		$5,350,000 00

The estimated expenditures for the year ending 30th November, 1879, are divided as follows:

Sinking fund	$1,650,000 00	
General fund	4,092,000 00	
		$5,742,000 00

It will thus be seen that the estimated revenues for the general fund, for the fiscal year ending 30th November, 1879, will fall short of meeting the expenditures $697,000, if the appropriations are kept within the estimates.

The estimates of the Sinking Fund expenditures were made with the expectation that the Legislature would pass an act diverting from the Sinking Fund to the general fund a part of the tax on capital stock, as has been found necessary for several years past.

I would respectfully solicit your consideration of the question of making such change in the law as would make the appropriation and fiscal year commence at the same time. If this can be done, it would greatly facilitate and simplify the keeping of accounts, and render them much more readily understood. At present the appropriation year commences 1st of June, and the fiscal year 1st of December, while the financial years of the several departments vary from January to December. All of which is most respectfully submitted.

AMOS C. NOYES,
State Treasurer.

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS

at the State Treasury, from the 1st day of December, 1877, to the 30th day of November, 1878, both days inclusive:

Tax on stock	$1,364,256 83
Bonus on charters	23,332 08
Tax on loans	85,662 5
Public land	3,762 89
Retailers' licenses	332,781 24
Patent medicine licenses	4,308 51
Billiard licenses	6,535 58
Tavern licenses	327,721 28
Circus licenses	471 03
Brokers' licenses	7,870 44
Peddlers' licenses	1,754 76
Eating-house licenses	26,553 58
Brewers' licenses	7 880 60
Liquor licenses	26,395 68
Pamphlet laws	240 29
Bank tax	251,190 58
State tax	413,117 64
Notary Public commissions	10,300 00
Tax on coal companies	530,106 42
Tax on gross receipts	547,638 61
Tax on writs	118,284 90
Collateral inheritance tax	283,886 54
Tax on income	39,456 15
Fees of office	32,162 62
Refunded cash	6,220 45
Theatre licenses	2,997 83
Tax on premiums	221,230 17
Accrued interest	3,260 18
Auction licenses	469 76
Tax on certain offices	2,150 70
Unclaimed deposits	426 60
Gross premiums	36,408 26
Escheats	4,395 15
Geological surveys	473 00
Pennsylvania Archives	88 00
Dividend on bridge stock	80 00
Tax on logs	600 00
Annuity for right of way	10,000 00
United States Government, on account of military claims	52,084 98
Tax on tonnage	404 23
Sales of public property	339 28
Fines and forfeitures	96 21
Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, interest on bonds	160,000 00
Commutation tonnage tax	460,000 00
Allegheny Valley R. R. Co. bond	100 000 00
Turnpike and plank road stock	5,992 39
	$5,513,417 97

SUMMARY OF THE PAYMENTS

at the State Treasury, from the 1st day of December, 1877, to the 30th day of November, 1878, both days inclusive:

Pensions	$ 48,973 48
Judges	410,613 75
Associate Judges	36,723 37
Expenses of Government	493,059 11
State Library	4,304 79
Public Buildings and Grounds	11,199 9
House of Representatives	416,625 27
Senate of Pennsylvania	149,769 66
New Arsenal	160 28
Master Warden	624 99
Port Warden	5,571 91
Special Committee	5,479 47
Coal Mine Inspectors	29,843 92
Militia expenses	160,687 74
Charitable institutions	534,547 16
Soldiers' Orphan schools	338,833 54
Common schools	556,846 86
Normal schools	151,437 80
County Superintendents	76,656 36
Mercantile Appraisers	2,179 08
Miscellaneous	15,083 85
House of Refuge	31,250 00
Escheats	1,974 62
Penitentiaries	76,962 50
Mechanic's High school	229 30
Fish Commissioners	5,500 00
Board of Centennial Managers	6,892 55
Special Commissions	29,443 89
Municipal Commissions	11,200 00
Bank Assessors	14,985 64
Agricultural	368 82
Geological surveys	44,000 00
Riots, July, 1877	584,811 63
Refunded cash	349 41
Board of Public Charities	250 00
J. W. Geary monument	50 38
Military	7,802 49
Turnpike and plank road stock	325 91
Contested elections	2,398 43
Relief of J. M. Moorhead	67,870 88
Salaries	26,385 09
Loans redeemed	1,068,145 30
Interest on loans redeemed	4,235 92
Interest on public debt	1,188,172 60
Int'st on agricultural land script fund	30,702 07
Loan redee'd. Chambersb'g certific's	48 15
Premium on gold	355 63
	$6,653,933 58

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

Edmunds Offers a New Year's Gift to the Country.

Voorhees Advocates Making the Trade Dollar a Legal Tender.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, December 7.—A large number of petitions were presented, many from women, asking effect be given to the Anti-Polygamy law of 1862, and others protesting against the so-called Patent Law bill, and against the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department.

EDMUNDS' GOOD FEELING.

Mr. EDMUNDS said that in this glad morning of the new year, when there was peace and joy and hope everywhere, he thought it best to offer a resolution tending to cement more perfectly the good will and harmony now existing all over the country. He, therefore, submitted a resolution that in the judgment of the Senate, the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments to the Constitution of the United States have been legally ratified, and are as valid as any other part of the Constitution; that it is the right and duty of Congress to enforce such amendments by appropriate legislation, and the duty of the Executive Department of the Government faithfully and with diligence to impartially execute such laws; that it is the duty of Congress to appropriate money to that end, and instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill for the protection of the rights of citizens and the punishment of infractions. It was, therefore, laid on the table at the request of Mr. EDMUNDS, to be called up hereafter.

Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the petition of the citizens of Alaska, asking that the Territory be attached to the State of Arizona for judicial purposes, with a recommendation the committee be discharged from further consideration of the subject, as they were of the opinion no legislation was expedient as to time. The committee was discharged from further consideration.

He also reported back the several acts relating to the Union Pacific Railroad and its branches, providing for the eligibility of certain persons to the office of Director, &c., and moved that the bill be referred to the Committee on Railroads, as it involved no question of law for the Judiciary Committee to consider. So ordered.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the memorial of the legislative assembly of the State of Oregon, praying for a modification of the treaty between the United States and the Empire of China, so as to stop and prohibit the importation or immigration of Chinese and other Asiatic laborers to the Pacific coast. Referred.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, in answer to the Senate resolution, transmitting the report from the Chief of Ordnance respecting the cost of manufactures at the National Armory at Springfield, Mass. Referred.

VOORHEES ON TRADE DOLLARS.

Mr. VOORHEES called up his resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of making the trade dollar a legal tender, and providing for its recoinage into standard silver dollars.

He addressed the Senate at length, saying the number of trade dollars in existence was much larger than the people had any idea of. Thirty-five million had been coined and sent forth into the channels of trade and commerce. The people had suffered loss by reason of the deception practiced on them with the trade dollar. The best method for the cure of this trade dollar wrong was to make it a legal tender and recoin it into the standard silver dollar. He argued silver money was not receiving fair play at the hands of the present Administration and those who drew their inspiration from it. He reviewed the course of Secretary Sherman in relation to the standard silver dollar law, and said the execution of this popular law was in the hands of its most conspicuous and pronounced enemy. The hard specie dollar of our fathers had been denounced as a dishonest dollar, and the Secretary of the Treasury had lent his office to a conspiracy to destroy it. The Secretary admitted, in his answer to a recent resolution of the Senator from Kentucky (Beck) that he allowed the bondholder to say what kind of coin he would receive in payment of interest on his bonds. It was the plain duty of the Secretary to use both gold and silver in proportion to the amount of each he had under his control.

He referred to the action of the National Banks of the city of New York last November, and said they proclaimed rebellion against the lawfully constituted authorities of the Government. Their document in regard to specie resumption was addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury. The Boston banks endorsed it, but he (Voorhees) believed the rebellion had gone no further.

He had seen a bill, the passage of which he was assured would be urged before the New York Legislature, which virtually demonetized silver in that State, but no such unconstitutional act could stand. In spite of all adverse circumstances, he predicted the final triumph of the silver dollar. The country has just entered upon the crude experiment of forced resumption of specie payment, leaving behind five years of bankruptcy and ruin. An appalling penalty had been paid for the bare proclamation of specie resumption. In his judgment, the result to follow specie resumption would be a lull of disasters and hardships to the people of this country. The people whom he had the honor, in part, to represent, demanded that resumption should not rest on gold alone, but should rest on a basis as strong as unlimited coinage of silver as well as gold could make it. This was not a mere party issue. The producing classes plead for finance reform, for justice, relief and honesty. Our whole financial system was the work of the Republican party, and upon the leaders of that party rested the defense of the system, if any defense could be made of it, after having brought such suffering to the people.

At the conclusion of Mr. Voorhees' address, the resolution was laid over.

Mr. BECK submitted the following:

Resolved, That the communication from the Secretary of the Treasury in answer to the resolution of December 3d, 1878, relative to the amount of silver coin received in payment of customs dues during the current fiscal year, and the disposition made of it, be referred to the Committee on Finance, and that the committee ascertain whether law relative to the payment of interest on public debt with coin received therefrom have been and are being complied with, and report by bill or otherwise. Laid over upon objection of Mr. EDMUNDS.

Consideration was resumed of the bill to revise, consolidate and amend patent laws, and Mr. CHRISTIANCY advocated it.

The Senate then, after an executive session, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. ACKLEN called attention to the scandal in Louisiana with which his name is associated, and presented a resolution authorizing an inquiry. Defeated on the ground that the resolution did not embrace a question of privilege.

A CORRUPT JUDGE.

Mr. HARRISON rose to a question of high privilege and offered a resolution reciting that Henry W. Blodgett, United States District Judge for the Northern District of Illinois, had been charged with gross misconduct and corruption, and providing for a select committee of five members to examine such charges; to inquire into Judge Blodgett's official conduct, and to report what action the House should take in the premises, with power to send for persons, papers, etc.

Mr. GARFIELD suggested the resolution should be referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. BURCHARD moved to amend by substituting the Judiciary Committee for a special committee.

The amendment was advocated by Messrs. BURCHARD, TUCKER and HANNA, and was resisted by Mr. HARRISON, but finally, after considerable discussion, the amendment was agreed to and the resolution, as so amended, adopted.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Finley in the chair) on the Geneva Award bill. After a short discussion, further consideration of the bill went over until to-morrow.

After the introduction of several bills, the deaths of B. B. Douglass of Virginia, and R. S. Williams of Michigan, were announced, and the House, in respect to their memory, adjourned.

Workingmen,

before you begin your heavy spring work, after a winter of relaxation, your system needs cleansing and strengthening to prevent an attack of Ague, Billious or Spring Fever, or some other Spring sickness that will unfit you for a season's work. You will save time, much sickness and great expense if you will use one bottle of Hop Bitters in your family this month. Don't wait. See other column. jal1:2wW

THE STATE CAPITAL.

A Lively Time in the House Over the Slate Nominations.

Criminations and Recriminations Between Wolfe and the Slate Committee.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

SENATE.

HARRISBURG, January 7.—The Senate met at noon and the event attracted an unusually large crowd. Messrs. Herr and Ermentrout were nominated for President *pro tem*, and the former was selected. Mr. Parker, (Rep.) Greenbacker from Schuylkill voted for the Republican candidate and Mr. Paulson for the Democratic.

SPEECH OF MR. HERR.

Mr. Herr, in assuming the duties of the chair, advocated the passage of measures to develop coal and iron mines, encourage the petroleum trade, utilize the lumber, start furnaces and forges and other manufacturies, and thus plant the feet of the working man once more on the solid rock of steady employment at living wages. To accomplish these things, he directed the Senators to these subjects. Enforce rigid retrenchment in towns and cities, so as to reduce the burthens of taxation. Adjust relations between capital and labor to show that there is no hostile conflict between them. Establish some uniform and consistent system by which appropriations shall be withheld or granted to benevolent and charitable institutions of the State.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

A permanent organization was effected by the election of the following officers reported by the caucus committee:

Chief Clerk, Thomas B. Cochran.

Librarian, John C. Delaney.

Reading Clerk, E. W. Smiley.

Journal Clerk, Lucius Rogers.

Message Clerk, Dr. W. A. Hinchman of Franklin.

Sergeant-at-Arms, Robert Graves of Philadelphia.

Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, Frank Murray of Allegheny.

Doorkeeper, Sam Baker of Philadelphia.

Assistant Doorkeeper, Sam Hastings of Allegheny.

Superintendent of Folding Room, John Long of Monongahela.

Lyman Rhoads of Pittsburgh, was made a paster and folder, and Charles Everson, engineer, lost his place.

A number of resolutions were introduced, one by Mr. Smith for a Committee of Arrangements for the inauguration of Governor Hoyt.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House was in session nearly three hours. Rev. James Neall of Philadelphia, opened the proceedings with prayer. The credentials of the members elect were read, and the oath administered by Judge Pearson. The caucus nominations of yesterday were elected, but the minor offices could not be agreed upon and the election was postponed until to-morrow.

The candidates for Speaker were H. M. Long, Republican; D. G. Sherwood; Democrat; U. P. Doyle, National.

Mr. Long received 111 votes, among them five cast by the Nationals.

Mr. Sherwood received 76, and Doyle 11 votes.

Mr. Long made the following remarks:

SPEECH OF THE SPEAKER.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives: I thank you for the honor you have conferred upon the county of Allegheny in selecting one of its representatives to preside over your deliberations during the sessions just begun. In accepting this position, I have no promise to make, except that I shall perform the duties devolving upon me faithfully, and to the best of my ability. I ask your co-operation and support in preserving order and conducting the business which we were sent here to attend to. Let us not forget that with us much of the dignity and honor of our great Commonwealth rests, and let us also remember that we are expected to attend promptly to the immediate business of this branch of the Government, and when through, as promptly to adjourn.

The speech was heartily applauded.

Dr. Shurlock was elected Clerk against Tim O'Leary, the former receiving five greenback votes and the latter one.

The Resident Clerk was unanimously elected.

The Nationals had no candidate for Reading Clerk and seven voted for James Monoghan, Democrat, and nine for Harry Huhn, Republican.

WHAT ALLEGHENY GETS.

Allegheny county gets the following appointments in the House: Fred. Smith, Second district; S. W. Church, Fourth district; Maj. J. C. Paul, Fifth district; Geo. C. Craig, Sixth district.

HARRISBURG, January 8, 1879.

SENATE.

The Legislature to-day was principally occupied in listening to the Governor's message, the reading of which consumed an hour and ten minutes.

Resolutions were adopted providing for the printing of the same.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Committee on Organization reported the list of subordinate officers at last. Venango county secured the Postmastership, P. W. Raymond having been appointed, and Lackawanna the Assistant. Allegheny county secured Schmidt, as Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms; S. W. Church, as Assistant Doorkeeper; I. C. Paul, Transcribing Clerk, and George W. Craig, Janitor of Committee Room.

AN UNSUCCESSFUL KICK FROM WOLFE.

MR. WOLFE of Union, was the cause of discussion of considerable length. A Union county man, whom he selected for a transcribing clerkship, had been set aside by the Slate Committee, of which Frazer of Allegheny was Chairman. Mr. Wolfe strongly indicated that the rejection of his applicant had its origin in a desire to punish Union county for its independence in electing an anti-Cameron Republican. He also intimated that the Cameron influence was exerted to defeat him, and said the committee had distributed the offices without precedent or rules.

Mr. FRAZER vindicated the committee from the aspersions of Wolfe and said it had acted impartially. The interests of no individual was considered by the committee, but after due deliberation the positions were given so as to serve the best interests of the party and the State. Mr. Hewitt said Blair county was also sturdy Republican, and was in sympathy with Union, not being considered in the distribution of the loaves and fishes. In the interest of harmony, however, he objected to the washing of dirty linen in public, and giving the Democracy a love feast. The question being called, the report was adopted.

Mr. Hewitt replied that there were not enough positions to go around, and that he as well as Wolfe has been left in the cold.

Messrs. Mapes of Venango and Fulton of Indiana also advocated the report, and it was put through with due celerity, as soon as discussion could be choked off.

[Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Post.]

A SCENE IN THE HOUSE.

HARRISBURG, January 8.—Quite a scene occurred in the hall of the House this morning between Wolfe of Union and Leigh of Philadelphia relative to some of the minor appointments. Big 'Lish Davis put in his oar and took Wolfe's part.

Leigh had revised and razed Wolfe's man off, and the Anti-Cameron warrior was mad. Leigh charged Wolfe with going to Quay and getting his man put on over the regular slate man.

Wolfe—Well, Quay recognizes the propriety of rewarding counties like Union, which stood up against the common enemy (the Democrats,) and I'll not stand it to be treated in this manner.

Leigh—If you had got your man or could have hooked it up with the Greenbackers, it would have been all right.

Wolfe—My county, the home of Dill. See how I am here.

Leigh—Yes, and your professions of reform are all stuff. If you could get your man in you would be all right.

Wolfe—Its not stuff. I won't stand it. The party seems to be nothing; but everything must go to prop Cameron.

Leigh—Now the longer you talk on this the further off you are from getting your man.

Wolfe slapping his hand down on the desk excitedly—I won't stand it.

During the colloquy a great crowd had collected around the desk of Leigh who sat quietly and replied tauntingly to Wolfe.

Faunce of Philadelphia, and the old members on our side, looked on and said after it was over, this is one of Wolfe's little bursts; we have heard him before. Amounts to nothing.

WOLFE KICKS AGAINST THE SLATE.

When the House was called to order, Wolfe got the floor and made a speech against the Republican Slate, discanting on the injustice of the party in not giving Union county a man.

He rambled along in his usual style, and wound up by appealing to the "common enemy" the Democrats to stand by him in a motion to postpone the whole business for the present.

A Philadelphia member replied, and said they had parceled out these appointments where they would do the most good; that Wolfe had applied for one of the best appointments in the House for his man, viz., that of Transcribing Clerk, and he couldn't get it.

Mr. Walker of Allegheny—Give him a little tiff adversely.

The Philadelphia man went at Wolfe again, and told him Snyder had a man, therefore Union couldn't get it.

Wolfe—Didn't you find men on that slate who opposed the Republican party last year?

Philadelphia man—I did not.

MAPES SEES NOTHING WRONG.

Mr. Mapes of Venango, puts in his oar. He says the thing has been made up pretty fairly, and he hopes there will be no more bickering.

Mr. Fulton of Indiana, supports, in a vigorous speech, the slate, and edges over against Wolfe. Other members are dissatisfied, no doubt.

Hewitt of Blair—Thinks his man's name has been mis-lost. [Laughter.] He couldn't see any good in washing this linen in public. The Democrats here are no doubt enjoying this thing. I sympathize with my friend from Union on the ground that misery loves company. [Laughter.] The caucus no doubt took this matter into prayerful consideration and found that thirty places wouldn't go around among one hundred members, and give each member a full man. But the question arises right here, what are you going to do about it? [Laughter on the Democratic side.] He stoutly supported the slate.

Wolfe went back at Hewitt, but cries of question began to confuse him.

WOLFE DEFEATED.

The motion was put and lost and the slate confirmed, as follows:

Message Clerk—H. S. Bates.

Transcribing Clerks—F. H. Taggart, J. C. Paul

Sergeant-at-Arms—J. B. Potter

Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms—E. O. Ellis, Geo. F. Beecher, Jos. M. Witherson, J. C. Gibboney.

Doorkeeper—J. C. Carr.

Assistant Doorkeepers—S. W. Church, Elmer Gaston, Geo. Parnell.

Messenger—Michael Nell.

Assistant Messengers—Edward Tracey, John Siney, I. D. Conrad.

Doorkeeper of Rotunda—Fred. Schmidt.

Postmaster—P. W. Raymond.

Assistant Postmaster—B. F. Ackerly.

Superintendent Folding—John McIntyre.

Folders—Wm. Neeling, Wm. Hopkins, Abram Whittaker, E. H. Stephens, Ira P. Herrington, Samuel W. Shroff, Amos Saurber, Thos. Boehm, W. L. Lakins, D. L. Witt.

SPEAKER'S APPOINTMENTS.

Speaker's Clerk—W. S. Cooper.

Janitors—Committee Room—Geo. E. Craig, W. D. Pullerd. Coat Room—J. F. McClure. Basement—W. J. Wright.

Fireman—Geo. G. Wright, Chas. Douglass.

CLERK'S APPOINTMENTS.

Journal Clerk—J. E. Allen.

Watchman—Geo. Aughenbaugh.

Mr. Truby of Clarion, and Walker of Allegheny are the western members of the committee to arrange for the inauguration of the Governor.

Speaker Long had the Allegheny delegation in his room this morning, including Taylor and O'Neil, the two Democrats, and invited them to make that their headquarters.

THE PROSPECTIVE BOSS.

As to Quay setting up against Cameron, he has not the least notion of it. He went off with Curtin a little at first; got the worst of it and since then he has been the brains of the regular organization. What has he to gain by a different course. Hartranft is a setting star, has no money, and not much ambition. Don has everything. Why should Quay leave him? In his friendship and services for Don he can fully display his abilities as a leader. Money is powerful in elections, and Quay can think up and hunt out effective places wherein it can be used. Quay don't thirst for personal leadership; he is modest and retiring. If he acts as paymaster he will soon have the power Mackey had for men will still continue (they commenced before the Bible was written for it tells about them) to be influenced by a gift. If he lives long enough he will be as well abused as Mackey, and probably as loudly praised when he dies.

HOYT'S INAUGURATION.

The inauguration of Governor Hoyt will be the occasion of calling to Harrisburg the entire force of State troops. The whole National Guard will ground arms in front of the "upright judge, the gallant soldier and the honest man" as the Republican election posters put it when Hoyt complacently views the crowd and begins his inaugural. The Fourteenth and Eighteenth regiments from Pittsburgh, the First and Second regiments from Philadelphia, the Fifth from along the line of the P. R. R., Ryan's city battalion, the Waccaco legion, the Keystone battalion and the Washington Greys have all been provided with transportation and will be here. General Huydekooper, General Frank Reeder, General Lowden Snowden, General Beaver and General Sigfried will be on hand with their respective commands. General Huydekooper being the senior officer will be in command. New overcoats have been provided for the men and will be sent out the coming week. The railroads are making special preparation to transport them. Talk about a break in the Republican ranks and a kick when that kind of a show is going on. Nonsense. The reelection of the young ex-Secretary of War will then be considered a solemn duty; watch if it don't. The outside pressure will be fearful.

J. C.

THE GREAT MOGUL OF THE OIL PRODUCERS.

The services of B. B. Campbell of Allegheny, must not be overlooked in noting the preliminary work of organizing the Cameron legislature. Campbell is President of the Oil Producers' Union, which under his brilliant management has been resolved into a sort of a Republican club that rendered efficient service for Hoyt in the November election. Upon Campbell devolved the delicate task of bringing the refractory representatives from the oil regions into line in favor of Long, and it must be admitted that he has performed his part with a skill and success worthy of the president of a Cameron club. The intimate relations of Long with the Standard Oil Company constituted a strong ground of objection to him among the oil producers, but Campbell had no trouble in making satisfactory explanations to the oil representatives on this point. During the last session of the Legislature Long's course was such that he did not possess in the least degree the confidence of a member from the oil regions. He voted, it is true, for the free pipe bill and for the anti-discrimination bill, but it is notorious that his voice on the floor and his influence were the other way. These facts only prove the address of the President of the Oil Producers' Union in persuading the Republican representatives from the oil regions into Long's support.

AUDITOR GENERAL'S REPORT.

General Schell on the Decrease of the State Revenue,

And the Economical Measures Necessary to Relieve the Treasury.

The report of Hon. Wm. P. Schell, Auditor General of the State is a document of much more than usual interest. He assumed the duties of the office on the 7th of May last, and at once reorganized the department; all unsettled accounts on the books were closed, with the penalties and interest added in case of delinquencies. No unsettled accounts now remain upon the books. Corporations which were delinquent have paid large sums into the Treasury. All the official papers in the Department have been carefully arranged. Many valuable unpublished manuscripts connected with the early history of the Commonwealth have been found and arranged by the chief clerk.

TAXABLE CORPORATIONS.

On the 7th of May last there were 1,155 corporations and companies, of all descriptions, except building associations, banks, savings institutions, and foreign insurance companies, in taxation on the books of the office. Since that time 366 have been added, making a total of 1,521 of this class of corporations in taxation on the 30th of November. A diligent effort is being made to discover every delinquent corporation doing business in the Commonwealth. The same course is being pursued with regard to all cities and boroughs liable to a tax on loans, and all officers and others liable to a tax on fees and incomes, not now in taxation. Rigorous measures have been adopted to collect every dollar due the Commonwealth for taxes from every person and corporation. The Department in all its branches is in complete and efficient working order. The determination of the Department to inaugurate a system of punctuality in making proper returns, and in the payment of taxes has been met with a commendable spirit by corporations and individuals.

DECREASE OF REVENUE.

After a statement of receipts and expenditures for the year, published in THE POST of yesterday, in the State Treasurer's report, Auditor Schell considers the decrease of revenues:

The act of 20th March, 1877, "to equalize the taxation of corporations," has operated injuriously upon the revenue derivable from that source. It is estimated that the loss to the public treasury will average about forty per centum per annum, as compared with the amount which was derived from the same source for one year under the corporation tax law of 1874. The statement of the revenue derivable in the last whole fiscal year under the act of 1874, and the whole fiscal year of the act of 1877, from fourteen of the leading railroads, shows a falling off from these companies of $337,471 48. This represents a fair proportion of decrease of revenue from this source.

In addition to the falling off of taxes, there is also a great decrease of the revenue by reason of many companies declaring less than six per cent. dividends, and then appraising their stocks at rates that reduce their taxes to a very low amount.

The falling off of the amount of taxes from coal companies is very great, because, under the act of 1877, they are permitted to appraise their stock, when dividends less than six per cent. per annum are declared.

The falling off of the amount of taxes from coal companies is very great, because, under the act of 1877, they are permitted to appraise their stock, when dividends less than six per cent. per annum are declared.

Another fruitful cause of the diminution of the revenues may be found in the abatements made by the accounting officers in 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, in resettlements of accounts under decrees of the Supreme Courts of this State and of the United States. The credits allowed under these resettlements will aggregate about $800,000. The accounts thus allowed the several companies, and placed to their credits on the books of this Department, have liquidated their taxes for several years, and in a few cases will pay their taxes for one or two years to come.

The tendency of legislation, since the passage of the act of the 1st of May, A. D. 1868, has been to lessen taxation upon corporations, with, perhaps, the exceptions of insurance and coal companies.

The result of these repeated changes of the law is the repeal of the tonnage tax, the tax on net earnings, and the tax on interest of bonded indebtedness. The taxes thus repealed amounted, during the year 1873, the last year the act of 1868 was in operation, to the sum of $1,404,773 44.

This great and unexpected deficiency in the amount of the public revenue, coupled with large and extravagant appropriations during the year 1877 and 1878, have made the payment of all the appropriations by the State Treasurer impossible.

The Treasury has been further disabled by reason of the loss of a large amount of the State tax upon personal property, under the decision of the Courts. The maximum amount of the tax on personal property was fixed, by the act of 24th May, 1878, at $500,000. This act directed the Board of Revenue Commissioners "to ascertain and determine the fair and just value of property of the several cities and counties in the Commonwealth, made taxable by law." In the discharge of their duties, the Board adjusted the same so as to make all taxes bear as equally as practicable upon all the property of the Commonwealth made taxable for State purposes. Some nineteen counties appealed from the action of the Board to the Courts of Dauphin county. The Court, in reversing the action of the Board, says: "The Legislature called upon the Board to perform impossibilities. * * * It is very certain that more than one-half of the property intended to be taxed in this State, escapes altogether; * * * but this is the fault of the Legislature."

It is now a question for the consideration of the Legislature whether those counties which have promptly paid their State taxes, shall be compelled to suffer, while the counties which refused to pay go free.

NECESSITY OF ECONOMY.

The financial situation of the public Treasury is most aptly illustrated by the old simile of the inverted funnel, the revenues are carefully gathered in at the small end, while the expenses of government and lavish appropriations are scattering them broadcast at the large end. If a change be not made in some direction, it is only a question of time when the Treasury will be entirely depleted.

To prevent this undesirable condition, the expenses of the Government, in all of its branches, should be rigidly cut down to the lowest possible limit. All appropriations to new and unnecessary objects should cease. If this be not done, there can be no escape from an increase of taxation upon the present sources of revenue, or some other sources of revenue must be devised.

HOW IT MAY BE EFFECTED.

The Auditor General, after a careful examination of the expenses of the State, enumerates a class of expenditures at some length on which he claims reductions may be properly made. These are:

The incidental expenses of the Senate and House of Representatives, and the appropriations to the public grounds and buildings.

Stationary, furniture, repairs, etc., for the two Houses.

Advertising proposals for stationary, fuel, etc., for the two houses and the Departments.

The sum charged the Commonwealth for publishing the Appraisers' list of mercantile and other license tax, during the fiscal year 1878, reached the enormous amount of $84,789 01.

The cost of printing and material for the year ending June 30, 1878, was $203,599 61.

The publisher's bill for the *Legislative Record* for the last session was $38,604 80. The cost of this *Record*, if the law in regard to the matter to be inserted is strictly enforced, should not exceed $20,000 for any one session. It is not my intention to cast any reflection upon the publisher of the *Record*, for I believe he only pursued the custom of former years.

By the act of April 12, 1867, the Auditor General and State Treasurer were authorized and required to appoint a number of bank assessors, whose duty it is to assess the value of the shares of stock in banks, &c. The cost of this service during the year 1877, was $15,362 87. Why this law was enacted I cannot conceive. There was no necessity for it.

The revenue laws should be so amended as to require the payment of a reasonable license fee by foreign corporations which have no capital invested in the Commonwealth, but have offices within her limits for the convenience of stockholders and directors of the companies.

All special laws which divert a portion of the public revenue for the benefit of certain cities or counties should be repealed, especially the following acts, to wit:

The act of April 30th, 1864, which grants one half of certain licenses to the city of Erie. The sum thus retained last year by the city of Erie amounted to $8,295 60.

The act of April 3d, 1872, which grants one fourth of certain licenses to the county of Allegheny. The sum thus retained last year by this county amounted to $57,979 79.

The penalties imposed by law upon all corporations, officers, and others making default in filing their reports in the Auditor General's office, and in the payment of their taxes into the State Treasury, should be uniform, and these laws should be extended to boroughs, notaries public, and other officers making default in filing their reports and paying their taxes.

THE SOLDIERS ORPHAN SCHOOLS.

The total amount paid for education, maintenance (including clothing) of soldiers' orphans, for the year ending 31 May, 1878, was $351,675 85.

The amount paid for each scholar, under ten years of age, to schools which receive State appropriation, was $100.

The amount paid for each scholar, under ten years of age, to schools which receive no State appropriation, was $115.

Amount paid for each scholar over ten years of age was $150.

These prices were fixed when the cost of living was much greater than it now is. As a Pennsylvanian, I feel proud of the noble treatment and care which my native State has bestowed upon the soldiers' orphans. I do not wish to interfere in any way with the continuance of this magnificent charity; but my duty, as a public officer, requires me to say that the prices paid by the Commonwealth, in caring for these children, could be greatly reduced without doing any injustice to them or to the persons who have the contract for keeping them.

SINKING FUND DEPOSITARIES.

By the second section of the act of 12th February, 1876, it is made the duty of the State Treasurer, on the first business day of each month, to render a statement to the Auditor General * * * of the names of the banks, corporations, firms, or individuals with whom the moneys of the sinking fund are deposited, with the amounts thereof, &c. And each bank, corporation, firm, or individual, with whom such moneys are deposited, are required, on the same day, to render a like account to the Auditor General.

The State Treasurer files his monthly reports, but many of the banks either neglect or refuse to comply with the law. As a consequence, the Auditor General is unable to verify the reports of the State Treasurer, as to the amount of the public funds, and the places of their deposit. Some penalty should be attached to a failure on the part of any depositary of the public moneys to make a report, as required by law.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I desire to say that I know it is unusual for the Auditor General to speak in his annual report of matters outside of the receipts and expenditures of the Treasury Department; but I cannot reconcile it to my sense of official duty to refrain from mentioning the great defects in the laws, and the grave abuses in their execution, which prevail in the financial system of the Commonwealth. In referring to them I disclaim all intention to reflect upon individuals. I am of the opinion that no individual, and no party, can be justly held responsible for their existence. They have been the natural outgrowth and legitimate result of a defective system. So far as I have authority, under the law, all abuses shall be corrected. Where I have not the authority, I confidently hope the Legislature will remove them by the proper legislation.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM P. SCHELL,
Auditor General.

A PENNSYLVANIA FORGER.

He is Captured in Rio Janeiro and to be Brought Home.

RIO JANEIRO, January 8.—Thomas D. Conyngham, a forger from the United States, has been captured in this city. The Brazilian Government has signified its willingness to surrender him to justice, and he will be returned to New York by the next packet.

[The forgeries of Thomas D. Conyngham of Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, were discovered on August 3, 1876. He was a prominent business man of that city, and was a member of one of the best families there. He made an assignment of his property, and sailed for Europe in the steamship Pommerania on August 4th. His forgeries amounted to about $200,000, the heaviest loser being the Second National Bank of Wilkesbarre. From Plymouth he went to Southampton, and thence to Rio de Janeiro, where he had supposed himself secure, there not being any extradition treaty between the United States and Brazil.]

Diamonds and Pearls.

Eyes bright as diamonds should be supplemented by teeth white as pearls, and this latter element of beauty can be secured by using Sozodont. If brushed in night and morning, this fragrant vegetable preparation is guaranteed to preserve the soundness of the teeth, and prevent their turning yellow.

Each day, in all dwellings, Spalding's Glue is needed.

THE CRUEL FLAMES.

The Westmoreland County Alms House in Ruins.

Terror Stricken Paupers—How They are Cared For—Loss and Insurance.

One of the most inopportune as well as most destructive fires that ever visited Westmoreland county, occurred on New Year's evening at the Alms House near Greensburg. The fire was discovered about four o'clock in the afternoon by one of the matrons, who was conducting a party of visitors through the institution. The flames were then burning fiercely in one of the third story rooms.

The alarm was given at once and in an instant the inmates some of whom were insane were panic stricken. They rushed madly from the burning building with shrieks of terror. Among them were crippled, old men, feeble and decrepit women, and helpless little children. There were 151 inmates in all. The flames spread with startling rapidity, and in a very short time the whole building was enveloped. The fire burned fiercely, and sent out thick volumes of black smoke, which told the tale of suffering and devastation to the people for miles around. Citizens of Greensburg and surrounding country rushed to the rescue, but were powerless, as the flames in their maddened fury had almost consumed the entire structure by the time of their arrival. While rushing to the scene these citizens met on the way many terror-stricken paupers, who were wandering about cold and helpless. The good Samaritans then directed their attention to caring for the paupers, and all were collected together. Sixty-two of the poor wretches were assigned temporary quarters in the out-buildings on the farm, sixty-five were lodged in the Greensburg Court House; fifteen found places with private families, and nine at the Bovard House.

The Directors of the Home were fortunately in the building when the fire was discovered and were successful in saving all vouchers, books and important papers. Mrs. Gay and two of the matrons, with the assistance of a few of the paupers, managed to save considerable bedding and furniture. A few of the other contents too were saved. The building itself was entirely destroyed. It had seen considerable service, but answered the purpose admirably and would well have lasted till the hard times shall have passed, when the county authorities would be justified in erecting a new building. The loss is estimated at from $50,000 to $65,000. The insurance is $28,500 in the Etna, Franklin and other eastern insurance companies.

Freeman Gay, the Steward, was highly complimented and deserved it all for saving several of the violently insane paupers.

GRAFF,
HUGUS
& CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

Fiery Furnace,

For Heating Dwellings, Churches, &c.

NEW IMPROVED

BOSTON RANGE,

The Cheapest and Best and Most Popular Range in the Market. Also Manufacturers of the

CONFIDENCE AND COLUMBIA

COOK STOVES!

PARLOR AND HEATING STOVES.
LAUNDRY STOVES.

Fine Grate Fronts and Fenders.
Lifting Shaker Grate, Old's Patent.
Agitating Grates, Larkins' Patent.
Marbleized Cast Iron Mantels

206 AND 208

Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
eod

ARCHITECTURAL IRON FOUNDRY—

JAS. A. MAXWELL, Proprietor.

The manufacture of IRON FRONTS FOR HOUSES a Specialty. Also, do a General Foundry Business. Works and Foundry—Cor ALLEGHENY and SOUTH AVENUES, Allegheny City, Pa., below Point Bridge.
ap21:1yW

WARRANTED WATCHES ONLY $3 EACH

$12 WATCHES

For Only $3 Each.

A BANKRUPT STOCK OF WATCHES,

Warranted for One Year.

This bankrupt stock of Watches must be closed out in 90 days. The former price of these Watches was $12.00 each. They are silvered case and open face, all one style, and of French manufacture, the movements of which being well known the world over for their fine finish. They are used on railroads and steamboats, where accurate time is required, and give good satisfaction. Think of it, a $12.00 Watch for only $3.00, and warranted one year for time.

CINCINNATI, O., October 1st, 1878.

The Walters Importing Co. is an old established and very reliable house, and we cheerfully recommend them.
CINCINNATI POST.

After the closure of sale of this bankrupt stock of Watches, which will continue 90 days from date of this paper, no order will be filled at less than $12.00 each; so please send your order at once. With each Watch we furnish our special warrantee for one year for accurate time. We will forward the Watch promptly on receipt of $3.00, or will send C.O.D. if customers desire and remit $1.00 on account. Address all orders to Walters Importing Co., 180 ELM STREET, CINCINNATI, O.

TO WATCH SPECULATORS: We call particular attention to these Watches, as they sell readily at from $12.00 to $20.00 each.

Cut this Advertisement Out.

WARRANTED WATCHES ONLY $3 EACH

WARRANTED WATCHES ONLY $3 EACH

WARRANTED WATCHES ONLY $3 EACH

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

POND'S EXTRACT.

THE GREAT
PAIN DESTROYER AND SPECIFIC FOR INFLAMMATORY DISEASES AND HEMORRHAGES.

Rheumatism. No other known preparation has ever performed such **wonderful cures** of this distressing disease in its various forms. Sufferers who have tried everything else without relief, can rely upon being entirely cured by using **Pond's Extract.**

Neuralgia. All neuralgic pains of the head, stomach or bowels, are speedily cured by the free use of the **Extract.** No other medicine will cure as quickly.

Hemorrhages. For staunching bleeding, either external or internal, it is always reliable, and is used by Physicians of all schools with a certainty of success. For bleeding of the lungs it is invaluable. Our **Nasal** and **Female Syringes** and **Inhalers** are material aids in cases of internal bleeding.

Diphtheria and Sore Throat. Used as a gargle and also applied externally as directed, in the early stages of the disease it will surely control and cure them. Do not delay trying it on appearance of first symptoms of these dangerous diseases.

Catarrh. The **Extract** is the only specific for this prevalent and distressing complaint; quickly relieves cold in the head, &c. Our **Nasal Syringe** is of essential service in these cases.

Sores, Ulcers, Wounds and Bruises. It is healing, cooling and cleansing. The most obstinate cases are healed and cured with astonishing rapidity.

Burns and Scalds. For allaying the heat and pain it is unrivaled, and should be kept in every family, ready for use in case of accidents.

Inflamed or Sore Eyes. It can be used without the slightest fear of harm, quickly allaying all inflammation and soreness without pain.

Earache, Toothache, and Faceache. It is a panacea, and when used according to directions its effect is simply wonderful.

Piles, **Blind, Bleeding or Itching,** it is the greatest known remedy; rapidly curing when other medicines have failed.

For Broken Breast, Sore Nipples, **Ague in Breast.** The **Extract** is cleanly and efficacious, and mothers who have once used it will never be without it.

Female Complaints. No physician need be called in for the majority of female diseases if the **Extract** is used. The pamphlet which accompanies each bottle gives full directions how it should be applied. Any one can use it without fear of harm.

CAUTION.

POND'S EXTRACT Has been imitated. The genuine article has the words "POND'S EXTRACT" blown in the glass, and Company's trade mark on surrounding wrapper. It is never sold in bulk. None other is genuine. Always insist on having POND'S EXTRACT. Take no other preparation, however much you may be pressed.

Prices, 50c., $1.00, and $1.75.

PREPARED ONLY BY

POND'S EXTRACT CO.,
New York and London.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
se23:MWF&W-BM

POND'S EXTRACT,

Wholesale and retail, at Jos. Fleming's Drug Store, 84 Market Street. Sent by mail upon receipt of $1.

PROF. HARRIS' RADICAL CURE FOR SPERMATTORHŒA.

—THE—

"SEMINAL PASTILLE"

Trade Mark.

SHAPE & SIZE OF A SEMINAL PASTILLE

A Valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science, an entirely New and positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure of Seminal Emissions & Impotency by the only true way, viz: Direct Application to the principal seat of the Disease, acting by Absorption, and exerting its specific influence on the Seminal Vesicles Ejaculatory Ducts, Prostrate Gland and Urethra. The use of the Remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience, it is quickly dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the sexual and nervous organizations wrecked from self-abuse and excesses, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, removing the Dimness of Sight, Nervous Debility, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, Etc. Etc. and the appearance of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring perfect Sexual Vigor, where it has been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Drugs are too much prescribed in these troubles, and, as many can bear witness to, with but little if any permanent good. There is no Nonsense about this Preparation, Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction. ——During the eight years that it has been in general use, we have thousands of testimonials as to its value, and it is now conceded by the Medical Profession to be the most rational means yet discovered of reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble, that is well known to be the cause of untold misery to so many, and upon whom quacks prey with their useless nostrums and big fees. The Remedy is put up in a neat box, enough to last a month, and sent in a plain wrapper by mail sealed for $3.—Two boxes, (sufficient to effect a permanent cure unless in severe cases) $5 —Three boxes lasting three full months, will stop emissions, and restore vigor, in the worst cases, $7.—Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany EACH BOX.

Send for a Descriptive Pamphlet giving Anatomical Illustrations, which will convince the most sceptical that they can be restored to perfect manhood, and fitted for the duties of life, same as if never affected. Sent Sealed for stamp to any one. Sold ONLY by the

HARRIS REMEDY CO. MF'G. CHEMISTS.
Market and 8th. Sts. ST. LOUIS, MO.
no2-sw&W

A BOOK For the MILLION

WOMAN AND MARRIAGE

A new and complete Guide to Wedlock, containing Chapters on, A competent Womanhood, Selection of wife, Evidences of Virginity, Temperaments, Sterility, Advice to Bridegroom, Husband and Wife, Prostitution, its causes, Celibacy and Matrimony compared, Congugal duties, Conception, Confinement, Love and Courtship, Impediments to Marriage, Science of Reproduction, Single life considered, Law of Marriage, Law of Divorce, Legal rights of married women, Diseases of Women, their causes and cure, etc., etc.

It is also a **"Private Medical Adviser,"** on diseases, resulting from impure sexual associations, and on self-abuse, (the secret habit of youth,) and its effects on after life, causing Nightly Emissions, Loss of Vigor, etc., and making marriage improper or unhappy, giving treatment and many valuable receipts. A book for private and considerate reading that no one of adult age, should be without, as ignorance on these subjects is the cause of a great deal of misery. It contains much that is not in any other work, and has 600 pages, with over 100 Plate Engravings, and Woodcuts. Sent sealed for $1. Address: Dr. Butts' Dispensary, No. 12 North 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.

MALLEABLE IRON BOOT AND SHOE SOLE PROTECTOR,

For use in Rolling Mills, Glass Houses, Coal Mines and by Farmers.
A. F. SCHURR, Patentee, 89 Main Street, Allegheny, Pa. Call, or send for circular. ju4TTSW6m

---

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT

G. D. SIMEN'S,

78 OHIO STREET,

Corner of Sandusky, Allegheny, Pa.

THE FIRST TIDINGS OF

SPRING GOODS.

Extra Inducements & Genuine Bargains IN

BOOTS, SHOES & GAITERS.

AT 75c, 85c AND $1,
A choice line of children's oil grain and Turkey Morocco high cut lace shoes, 7 to 10.

AT $1 AND $1 25,
All solid leather oil grain and Turkey Morocco children's button shoes, 7 to 10.

AT $1 20, $1 25 AND $1 50,
A nice line of Misses' oil grain and Turkey Morocco high cut lace and button shoes.

AT 50 CENTS,
Very nice Ladies' lasting Slippers.

AT 75 CENTS,
Ladies' fine Kid and heavy sewed Slippers.

AT $1 00,
Something for comfort and wear, our home-made Goat Slippers.

AT 85 CENTS,
Just received, Ladies' lasting Gaiter, to lace.

AT $1 00,
Very good Ladies' Leather Shoes and Gaiters.

AT $1 25,
First class Ladies' sewed all solid Leather Lace Shoes.

AT $1 50,
A special bargain, Ladies' heavy sole genuine Turkey Morocco high cut lace Shoes.

AT $1 75 AND $2 00,
All styles of Ladies' Kid and Turkey Morocco side lace and button Shoes.

AT $1, $1 15 AND $1 25,
A very nice line of Boys and Youths' Lace and Congress Shoes.

AT $1 00 AND $1 25,
Good Men's Working Shoes, all solid.

AT $1 50,
Very good Gent's Buckle Lace and Congress Plain and Box toe Shoes.

AT $1 25 AND $1 50,
A splendid line of men's seamless plow and heavy-sole lace Shoes.

AT $2 50 AND $3 00,
The lowest price ever reached, men's heavy and light Kip Boots.

AT ONLY $2 75,
You can buy a first class, all solid leather, fine calf Gent's Boots, every pair warranted.

AT 2 00,
A very good boot for men to work in, and all the latest styles of Ladies Gents, Misses' and Children's Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers at extra reduced prices. W

GOODS MUST BE SOLD!

In order to CLOSE OUT the Stock of Goods, they have been MARKED AT PRICES that will sell them, many of them at less than half their value.

Fur Hoods	25c
Muff and Boa	25c
Black Shetland Shawls	$1 00
Children's Coats	50c
Ladies' Jackets	25c
Broche Scarfs	25c
Children's Fleeced Hose	5c
Ladies' Fleeced Hose	10c
Ear Muffs	25c
Men's Merino ½ Hose	12c
Kid Gloves, reduced from	$1 00 to 50c
Hamburg Edging	1c a yard up
Children's Velvet Leggins	75c
Children's Woolen Leggins	25c
Clark's Cotton	55c
Zephyr Worsted	12½c
Ribbons	5 and 10c per yard
Soiled Laundried Shirts	75c and $1 00
Linen Handkerchiefs, 4 for	25c

BIG BARGAINS in Underwear, Suspenders, Trimmings, Notions, Embroideries, Hosiery, Hamburg Embroideries and Millinery, at

CARLISLE'S, 37 Fifth Ave.

D. I. C.

Is an **absolute and irresistible** cure for

DRUNKenness, Intemperance and the use of Opium, Tobacco, Narcotics and Stimulants, removing all taste, desire and habit of using any of them, rendering the taste or desire for any of them perfectly odious and disgusting. Giving every one perfect and irresistible control of the sobriety of themselves and their friends.

It prevents that absolute physical and moral prostration that follows the sudden breaking off from using stimulants or narcotics.

Package, prepaid, to cure 1 to 5 persons, $2, or at your Druggists, $1 75. Temperance and charitable societies should use it.

It is harmless and never-failing.

HOP BITTERS MFG. CO., Sole Agents,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

THE HOP COUGH CURE

Destroys all pain, loosens the cough, quiets the nerves and produces rest. **It never fails in performing a perfect cure where there is a shadow of hope.**

Try it once and you will find it so.

For sale by all Druggists, and JOS. FLEMING, GEO. A. KELLY & CO. and HARRIS & EWING, Wholesale.
de28-W1m

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE—THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

TRADE MARK.

Before Taking

TRADE MARK.

After Taking.

An unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotency, and all diseases that follow as a sequence of Self-Abuse: as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other Diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption and a Premature Grave.

Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money by addressing

THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.,
No. 10 Mechanics' Block, Detroit, Mich.,

Sold in Pittsburgh by all responsible druggists. Harris & Ewing, Wholesale Agents, who will supply dealers at proprietors' prices.
jul4:d&W1y

GRAY'S SPECIFIC,

Wholesale and retail, at Jos. Fleming's Drug Store, 84 Market Street. Sent by mail upon receipt of $1.

Suggestion of Freehold for Stay of Execution.

RULE 50½.

Suggestion of Freehold for Stay of Execution shall be effectual for that purpose only when the same is in writing and has attached thereto a description of the premises, with a reference to the title and record thereof (if any) under which defendant holds, with an affidavit by him, his agent, or attorney, that he is possessed thereof in fee simple, that the same is within the county, worth at least the amount of the judgment, or the same for which the plaintiff may be entitled to have execution thereof, clear of all incumbrances, and upon being filed the same shall be governed by the rules in relation to bail for stay of execution relative to notices, exceptions, &c., so far as the same may be applicable.

Per Curiam.

December 3, 1878.
Attest:—
SEAL. B. F. KENNEDY,
de23-eoM&W3t) Prothonotary.

DUNCAN, CAMPBELL & CO.

Successors to DUFF & CAMPBELL,
MANUFACTURERS OF

WINDOW GLASS

AND DEALERS IN
FRENCH AND ENAMELLED GLASS

As we keep in our Warehouse a first-class cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light upward on the shortest notice. We select the best Sheet Glass to fill orders at our warehouse, No. 110 WATER STREET, between Wood and Smithfield. ws&W

LUNDY'S HOTEL,

NOS. 399 AND 401 LIBERTY ST.,

Opposite Union Depot, Pittsburgh, Pa.
JOHN LUNDY, Proprietor. Rates, per day, $1 50 first floor, $1 25 second floor; rooms, 50c. Open Day and Night. jy8eodW1y6:6m

---

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

1879.

THE

WEEKLY POST!

Single Subscription	$2.00	per year
I Clubs	1.50	" "

(Postage Prepaid by us.)

Extraordinary Inducements!

A PREMIUM ENGRAVING

TO EVERY SUBSCRIBER.

THE PITTSBURGH WEEKLY POST for 1879 will maintain its reputation as the Largest, Cheapest and Best Family and Political Journal published in the Union. Eight pages and fifty-six columns in each number; printed with clear type on the best of paper.

LEADING FEATURES.

POLITICAL—THE WEEKLY POST will maintain the fundamental principles of Democracy and give to the Democratic organization and candidates a hearty and unflinching support, as the best and in fact only way to secure reform in government and the maintenance of the rights of the people and the States. Hereafter the history of the country promises to be the history of the Democratic party; but a brief time will elapse and the control of the Federal and State governments in all their branches will pass into its hands. THE POST will be a faithful guardian and defender of the honor and integrity of the party in power, as it has been a champion of its principles in the long years of adversity and defeat.

THE NEWS—It will contain the current news of the day from all quarters of the world by mail and telegraph, carefully condensed and edited, including full reports of Congressional and Legislative proceedings, with special dispatches and correspondence from Washington, Harrisburg and other points of interest.

LITERARY MISCELLANY—It will contain choice litery matter, adapted for the amusement and instruction of the home circle.

MARKET REPORTS—The fullest, latest and most reliable Market Reports from all of the commercial centres, while a special feature will be made of the Live Stock Markets, in which every farmer is interested.

EDITORIALS—Editorials on every subject of interest that may transpire, as well as many other features, suggested by events as they occur.

AN ENGRAVING

Will be sent to every Subscriber from and after January 1st, 1879, until further notice.

THE

DAILY POST

Is one of the best daily publications in Pittsburgh, and is the only Democratic daily published in Western Pennsylvania. It is a live paper and contains all the latest news from every quarter of the globe.

OUR TERMS

(With postage paid.)

THE DAILY POST, per year	$8 00
THE WEEKLY POST, per year	2 00
IN CLUBS OF FIVE OR OVER	1 50

Money may be sent by Drafts, Postoffice Orders or by Registered Letter.

Specimen Copies sent free on application to the office.

JAS. P. BARR & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE

A beautiful work of **100** pages, One Colored Flower Plate, and **300** Illustrations, with Descriptions of the best Flowers and Vegetables, and how to grow them. All for a Five Cent Stamp. In English or German.

The Flower and Vegetable Garden, **175** pages, Six Colored Plates, and many hundred Engravings. For **50** cents in paper covers; **$1** in elegant cloth. In German or English.

Vick's Illustrated Monthly Magazine—**32** pages, a Colored Plate in every number, and many fine Engravings. Price $1 25 a year; Five Copies for $5.

Vick's Seeds are the best in the world. Send Five Cent Stamp for a Floral Guide, containing List and Prices, and plenty of information. Address,
JAMES VICK,
Rochester, N. Y.
D-dec28:jan11:feb15 W-jan4:11:18:25:feb1:8

FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT OF SECond-hand Boilers in good order, ranging from 24 to 48 inches diameter and from 10 to 28 feet double flued and cylinder. Boiler Inspector's certificate of test with each boiler. Also a large stock of new boilers on hand. Repairing done promptly at the West Point Boiler Works, No. 13 Water street.
ao4:tf&W R. MUNROE.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR!—I HEREBY tender my patrons and the public in general the compliments of the season, and request them to avail themselves of my services for any business in my line they may have in 1879.
MAX SCHAMBERG,
European Steamship, Exchange, Collection and Ticket Office, 131 Smithfield Street.

SPECIAL NOTICES

A CARD.—TO ALL WHO are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City.
no25:eod&Wno30-1y

DR. BROWN, NO. 82 SECOND AVENUE, between WOOD and MARKET STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience o over **30** years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low and cures certain, or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Disease of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

PRIVATE DISEASES—OFFICE **194** PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, Seminal Weakness, Impotency and all other diseases of the genital organs. A cure warranted or money refunded. Has diploma in office, and is a regular physician of **20** years' standing in this city, having cured over **20,000** cases.

Book and circulars **10** cents. Address Dr. W., **194** PENN STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

OFFICE HOURS—**8** A. M. to **5** P. M. Sundays excepted.

NOTICE.—

Application for a Bank Charter.

This is to give notice that in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act for the incorporation and regulation of Banks of Discount and Deposit," approved **May 13, 1876**, an application will be made for a Charter, or Certificate, of incorporation to be issued to the Banking Association to be known by the name and style of the "Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank," to be located in the borough of Sharpsburg, Allegheny county, State of Pennsylvania, the object of which corporation shall be to transact a banking business in accordance with the provisions of said act of Assembly, the amount of the capital thereof to be sixty thousand dollars. The above application will be made on February **1, A. D. 1879.**

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK.
oc19:3m:W

MEDICAL.

DR. WHITTIER, NO. 302 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to afford reliable special treatment in all PRIVATE, NERVOUS and URINARY DISEASES. Cures warranted. SPERMATORRHOEA or seminal weakness resulting from SELF-ABUSE or other causes, producing NERVOUS DEBILITY, NIGHT EMISSIONS, DESPONDENCY, DIZZINESS, DIMNESS OF SIGHT, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, WEAKNESS OF MIND AND BODY; also IMPOTENCY, LOSS OF SEXUAL POWER, STERILITY, &c., unfiting the victim for business or marriage, and rendering life miserable, are perfectly cured in shortest time, insuring permanent relief.

GONORRHOEA, GLEET, STRICTURE, ORCHITIS, all urinary diseases, and SYPHILIS (all forms), consisting of SKIN ERUPTIONS, ULCERS IN THE MOUTH, THROAT OR OTHER PARTS OF THE BODY, are thoroughly cured, and BLOOD POISON perfectly eradicated from the system. Dr. Whittier is a regular graduate of medicine and surgery, as his diploma at the office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with the purest medicines prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquire great skill. The establishment is central and retired, and so arranged that patients see the Doctor only. Consultation and correspondence private and free. Pamphlet sent SEALED for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere. Office hours **9** A. M. to **4** P. M., and **6** to **8** P. M. Sundays **10** A. M. to **1** P. M. only. **MARRIAGE AND HEALTH GUIDE, 144** pages, fine illustrations. Price **25** cents. A private instructor for the married, or those about to marry, relating to the wonders and mysteries of the sexual system. About reproduction, impediments to marriage—causes, consequences. A book for everybody's private, careful reading. Sold at office, or sent by mail securely sealed on receipt of price in money or postage stamps. Address, DR. WHITTIER, **302** Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

KNOW THYSELF

By reading and practicing the inestimable truths contained in the best medical book ever issued, entitled SELF-PRESERVATION Price only $1. Sent by mail on receipt of price. It treats of Exhausted Vitality, Premature Decline, Nervous and Physical Debility, and the endless concomitant ills and untold miseries that result therefrom, and contains more than 50 original prescriptions, any one of which is worth the price of the book. This book was written by the most extensive and probably the most skilful practitioner in America, to whom was awarded a gold and jewelled medal by the National Medical Association. A Pamphlet, illustrated with the very finest Steel Engravings—a marvel of art and beauty—sent FREE to all. Send for it at once. Address PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass.
fel:eod&W1y

HEAL THYSELF

RELIABLE TREATMENT FOR ALL STAGES OF SYPHILIS GONORRHOEA, GLEET, STRICTURE, ORCHITIS, HERNIA, ALL URINARY DISEASES, AND SYPHILITIC OR MERCURIAL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT, SKIN OR BONES, are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhoea, or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth, or excess in maturer years, and which produces some of the following effects: As Emisions, Blotches, Dizziness, Nervousness, Dimness of Sight, Coughs, Indigestion, Constipation, Despondency, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, Loss of Memory and Sexual Power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, are thoroughly and permanently cured. A medical pamphlet relating to the above diseases, with **25** valuable receipts for domestic use sent to any address for **50** cents. This pamphlet should be read by all old and young married or single. All communications confidential. Address

GIRARD MEDICAL DISPENSARY,
83 Sixth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Office hours from **9** A. M. to **8** P. Sundays from **5** P. M. to **7** P. M. my14:&W1y

---

PRESCRIPTION FREE—FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF SEMINAL WEAKNESS, LOST MANHOOD and all Disorders brought on by Indiscretion or Excess. Any druggist has the ingredients. DR. JAQUES & CO., 130 W. Sixth street, Cincinnati, O. del6:d&W1y

---

SECOND GREAT ARRIVAL OF ALL KINDS OF

Winter Boots, Shoes, Rubbers and Holiday Slippers,

At Prices Far Below Any Others in the City.

Ladies' Cloth Lined Slippers from **50c** up.
Ladies Fancy Slippers from **85c** up.
Gents' " " " **$1 00** up.
Gents' Extra Fancy Silk Worked Slippers, **$1 25** up.
Gents' Extra Fancy Silk Worked Pat. Sea Quarcer Slippers at **$1 50.**
Ladies' Wool Lined Leather Foxed Shoes at **$1 00** up.
Men's Gen. Calf Boots reduced from **$2 50** to **$2 25.**
Men's Extra Fine Calf Sewed Boots reduced from **$3 50** to **$3 00.**
Men's Extra Fine Calf Top Sole Sewed Boots reduced from **$4 00** to **$3 50**, and all other Winter Boots, Shoes and Rubbers at a Great Reduction in Prices. CALL AND CONVINCE YOURSELF that all we advertise is just what we say, at

JOHN KALBFELL'S
CENTRAL BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE,
138 SMITHFIELD STREET,
es&Wt! PITTSBURGH, PA.

$10 to $1000 Invested in Wall St. Stocks makes fortunes every month. Book sent free explaining everything. Address BAXTER & CO., Bankers, **17** Wall St., N. Y. se28:TTS&W1y

---

$10 TO $25 PER DAY to Farmers' Sons and other energetic young men to sell an article as STAPLE as COFFEE, to Farmers and others in their own neighborhoods. Particulars Free. Address—THE CENTENNIAL CO., St Louis, Mo.

IF YOU WISH to engage in an honest, genteel business, and make [illegible] during [illegible] RANDOLPH & CO., **107** 4th av., N. Y.
de21:4tW

OLD TIME RECEPTIONS.

How Dolly Madison Received at the White House.

The Custom at the Capital Sixty Five Years Ago.

[Washington Letter.]

THE MADISON RECEPTIONS.

In the charming biography of William Winston Seaton it is mentioned, however, that Mrs. Madison, when presiding in the White House, was approached as a "queen" and the President's mansion was called the "palace." Dinners were then given there at 4 P. M., and Mrs. Seaton writes of the entertainments there. "It is customary on whatever occasion to advance to the upper end of the room, pay your obeisance to Mrs. Madison, courtesy to his Highness, and take a seat; after this ceremony being at liberty to amuse yourself as at another party." The same pleasant narrator also writes: "On New Year's day we went to greet Mrs. Madison, which ceremony is generally deemed a test of loyalty, and of course the terrace was crowded from 12 till 3 with constant streams of visitors. Daschkoff, the Russian minister, was there, and Serrurier, the French, both apparently uninteresting men, but most splendid in uniform and equipage." That was January, 1813. The following year this chronicle was made by Mrs. Seaton. "Yesterday being New Year's Day, everybody, affected or disaffected towards the government, attended to pay Mrs. Madison the compliments of the season. Between one and two o'clock we drove to the President's, where it was with much difficulty we made good our entrance. The Marine Band, stationed in the ante-room, continued playing in spite of the crowd pressing on their heads. But if our pity was excited for these hapless musicians, what must we not have felt for some members of our own sex, who, not foreseeing the excessive heat of the apartments, had more reason to apprehend the efforts of nature to relieve herself from the efforts of the confined atmosphere? I allude to the rouge which some of our fashionables had unfortunately laid on with an unsparing hand, and which, assimilating with the pearl powder, dust and perspiration, made them altogether unlovely to soul and eye. Her Majesty's (Mrs. Madison's) appearance was truly regal—dressed in a robe of pink satin, trimmed elaborately with ermine, a white velvet and satin turban, with nodding ostrich plumes, and crescent in front, gold chain and clasps around the waist and wrists. I cannot conceive a female better calculated to dignify the station which she occupies in society than Mrs. Madison. Amiable in private life and affable in public, she is admired by the rich and beloved by the poor. She snuffs, but in her hands the snuff-box seems only a gracious implement with which to charm." Of President Madison, on the same day, it is observed: "Being so low of stature he was in eminent danger of being confounded with the plebeian crowd, and was pushed and jostled about like a common citizen, but not so with her ladyship. The towering feathers and excessive throng distinctly pointed out her station wherever she moved." The writer mentions partaking of ice-cream and a glass of Maderia on the same occasion. There are those yet living in Washington who remember when refreshments were served at all the White House receptions. But as the crowds increased this hospitality was rendered impossible not only because of the quantity of food and drink required, but also on account of the damage done to furniture, carpets and clothing by slovenly people.

A SOUVENIR OF MR. ADAMS.

In his diary for January 2. 1826, John Quincy Adams writes of his first New Year reception as President that the "usual visitation was made at this house from noon till three o'clock, and the crowd of company was said to have been greater than ever had been known before, amounting to from two to three thousand persons. The greater portion of the members of both houses of Congress were here, and formed only a small part of the company. The British and Mexican ministers came and the Brazilian charge d'affaires, but neither the Russian or French ministers, nor any persons of their legations. They had applied last week to Mr. Clay, the Secretary of State, suggesting their old objection to coming with the crowd, and proposing to come to state another day, say to-morrow, which I explicitly declined, being unwilling to make two days of ceremony instead of one, and still more so to yield to their pretensions, which I think quite unreasonable. I desired Mr. Clay to inform them that if they were desirous of avoiding a crowd they might do so by coming before half-past 12 or about three. The Chevalier Huygens, the minister of the Netherlands, came after three and left cards, but did not come in."

CLASSIFICATION OF VISITORS.

From this it will be seen that the custom of having a separate hour for certain classes of officials, as is the custom now, was not then adopted, nor were orders emanating from the White House announcing when each class would be received published until within a score of years. In the Madisonian, of 1842, a notice of the New Year reception mentions that "a large crowd went, and all together." The announcement in the papers of the day used to read simply "the President of the United States will receive the visits of his fellow-citizens this day between the hours of twelve and three o'clock." This, which is copied from the *National Intelligencer*, dated in the forties, would seem to exclude foreigners, but was not so intended, since on New Year's Day, from the time foreign countries were represented here it has been usual for them to renew on behalf of their respective governments the assurances of enmity towards our own. So obligatory has this been considered for many years past that the ministers who were passing the winter in New York have always come here especially to call at the White House New Year, and when President Grant in 1871 declined, as above noticed to receive, more than one of the ministers felt offended, saying the ceremony was an official one, and as cementing international good-will must on no account be omitted. The recalcitrant Russian and French ministers, whom Mr. Adams mentioned, as above quoted, seem to have had different views, but in his diary of the next year he says their objections were not sustained by their governments.

A QUEEN TO THE LAST.

Mrs. Madison is probably the only lady who after leaving the White House as its mistress received up to the time her of her death the same attention as when its queen. Many now here remember how the crowd, including all the diplomats, always went from the White House to call on Mrs. Madison, who, when she was past seventy years old, used to receive in a low-neck dress, and always wore a turban. Such crowds called on her that the visitors were obliged to pass out by the back door while others entered by the front.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure for consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, with full directions for using, in German, French or English. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherar, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y. ju29:eow:W

MEDICAL.

FROM THE

HON. THURLOW WEED

Indorsing Dr. Radway's R. R. R. Remedies, After using them for several years.

NEW YORK, January 4, 1877.

DEAR SIR:—Having for several years used your medicines, doubtingly at first, but, after experiencing their efficacy, with full confidence, it is no less a pleasure than a duty to thankfully acknowledge the advantage we have derived from them. The pills are resorted to as often as occasion requires, and always with the desired effect. The Ready Relief cannot be better described than it is by its name. We apply the liniment frequently and freely, almost invariably finding the promised "Relief." Truly yours,
(Signed) THURLOW WEED.
DR. RADWAY.

R. R. R.

DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA,
CHOLERA MORBUS,
FEVER AND AGUE,
CURED AND PREVENTED
BY RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.
RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA,
DIPHTHERIA
INFLUENZA,
SORE THROAT,
DIFFICULT BREATHING
RELIEVED IN A FEW MINUTES
BY RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Bowel Complaints.

Looseness, Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus or painful discharges from the bowels are stopped in fifteen or twenty minutes by taking Radway's Ready Relief. No congestion or inflammation, no weakness or lassitude, will follow the use of the R. R. Relief.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S Ready Relief

CURES THE WORST PAINS IN

From One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR

AFTER READING THIS ADVERTISEMENT NEED ONE SUFFER WITH PAIN.

Radway's Ready Relief

IS A

CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS THE

Only Pain Remedy

That instantly stops the most excruciating pain, allays inflammation and cures congestion, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

In from One to Twenty Minutes,

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous Neuralgic or prostrated with disease may suffer,

Radway's Ready Relief

WILL

AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cold, Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, Frost Bites.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will, in a few minutes, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomache, Heart-burn, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all internal pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

Fever and Ague cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure fever and ague and all other malarious, bilious, scarlet, typhoid, yellow and other fevers (aided by Radway's Pills) so quick as Radway's Ready Relief. Fifty cents per bottle.

DR. RADWAY'S

SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

For the Cure of Chronic Disease. Scrofula or Syphilitic, Hereditary or Contagious, be it seated in the Lungs or Stomach, Skin or Bones, Flesh or Nerves, Corrupting the Solids and Vitiating the Fluids.

Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula, Glandular Swelling, Hacking Dry Cough, Cancerous Affections, Syphilitic Complaints, Bleeding of the Lungs, Dyspepsia, Water Brash, Tic Doloreaux, White Swellings, Tumors, Ulcers, Skin and Hip Diseases, Mercurial Diseases, Female Complaints, Gout, Dropsy, Salt Rheum, Bronchitis, Consumption.

Liver Complaint, &c.

Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excell all remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional and Skin Diseases, but it is the only positive cure for

Kidney and Bladder Complaints,

Urinary and Womb Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the small of the back and along the loins. Sold by druggists. PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

OVARIAN TUMOR

Of Ten Years' Growth Cured

BY DR. RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

DR. RADWAY & CO., 32 Warren St., N. Y.

DR. RADWAY'S

Regulating Pills

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. Radway's Pills for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the internal viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, mineral or deleterious drugs.

Observe the following symptoms, resulting from disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinkings or Flutterings in the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all of the above named disorders. Price **25** cents per box. Sold by druggist.

READ "FALSE AND TRUE."

Send a letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren street, New York.
Information worth thousands will be sent you.
oct5:1yW

WASHINGTON.

Congressman Banning Announced as a Candidate for Governor of Ohio.

Great Opposition to the Proposed Army Organization Bill.

GEN. BANNING A CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR OF OHIO.

WASHINGTON, January 3.—Gen. Banning, member of Congress from Cincinnati, is authoratively announced as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor. Banning has achieved some notoriety in Congress by proposing plans for the reorganization of the army. He was defeated for a renomination last fall, and the successful man was defeated by a Republican at the election. Banning's friends bank a a great deal on the fact that he once defeated R. B. Hayes for Congress, and that he is popular with "the boys."

JUDGE OLIN'S RETIREMENT.

In the case of Judge Olin's retirement from the Supreme Court of the District Judiciary, it is generally understood among the lawyers here that Judge James, formerly of Cincinnati, and an old friend of President Hayes, will be appointed to the vacancy. Judge James has a fine reputation as a lawyer, and was with Cushing in preparing the Revised Statutes. Judge Olin's resignation at this time depends on a decision now pending as to whether or not he is a United States Judge, and as such entitled to a pension on retiring at seventy, after ten years' service. The general opinion is that he is, and that it will soon be so decided. Francis Miller, Assistant District Attorney for the District of Columbia, is also mentioned for the place.

DOES RESUMPTION REALLY RESUME?

[Cincinnati Enquirer of Friday.]

The first day of resumption has closed without a ripple of excitement here. Indeed, the cash-room of the Treasury Department has been unusually quiet, from the fact that no gold whatever was paid out to-day. It is a singular phenomenon that whereas the Treasury Department has heretofore paid out gold daily to the holders of coin coupons, even when gold was 285, now that the Government has resumed the Department refuses to pay out any gold, even on the Secretary's own check; but such is the case. The reason, of course, is that redemption to-day took place only in New York, so that the Department is acting in strict conformity to the law, and the practical result is the same, for all who want gold here are given gold checks on New York. The local bankers, however, are a little incensed at this change of programme, and think it is a queer resumption which makes it harder to get gold now than it was before. It is not probable that this state of affairs will last more than a few days, because, as soon as it becomes evident that there is to be no excitement, the Department intends to redeem at all the Sub-Treasuries, and, of course, at the Treasury, also.

In spite of the repeated announcements that redemption would take place only at New York, many people demanded payment in gold at the Treasury Department to-day, and were astonished when told they could not have it. The densest case of ignorance was that of a member of Congress from the West. He planked down a fifty dollar note on the counter and said: "Give me fifty one-dollar gold pieces." His attention was called to a law known as the Resumption act, which says that the Treasury shall redeem its notes in sums of $50 and upward at the Sub-Treasury in New York. "Don't you resume everywhere?" he asked, in astonishment. "We do not," said the teller. "As soon as Congress reassembles I will see to it that the necessary legislation is enacted that will compel Mr. Sherman to redeem United States notes whenever presented at any branch of the Department.

THURMAN UNDECIDED WHETHER HE WILL VISIT COLUMBUS.

WASHINGTON, January 5.—Senator Thurman will not determine until to-morrow whether he will attend the Democratic celebration at Columbus, Ohio, on the 8th inst. He will do so if the weather moderates so as to render traveling less disagreeable, and in such case will leave Washington to-morrow night for that city. He will not discuss the financial question, but will give reasons why he does not desire his name to be used as a candidate for the Governorship of Ohio. The Senator is free and emphatic in the declaration that under no possible circumstances will he allow his name to be thus used.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE BILL.

Mr. Southard, Chairman of the Committee on Counting the Electoral Vote, will try to bring the House to a consideration of the bill reported from his committee early after the reassembling of Congress. He and other members of the committee are not very sanguine of the passage of any law at this session. The House Committee cannot accept the Edmunds bill, and it is not likely that the Senate will consent to any measure which may be sent to them by the House, and there is not time enough to digest and perfect a measure between now and the 4th of March. Independent of the objections that may be urged to the details of any bill framed by the committee of either House, there is a doubt among many members whether a mere statutory provision, defining the way in which Electoral returns shall be opened and enumerated, would be binding upon the Congress which opens, returns and makes the count. In other words, it is held that that Congress which actually makes the count and declares the result could adopt such rules and regulations as it might see fit, independent of any law upon the statute book. The Forty-fourth Congress did this when it authoriized the Electoral Commission. Hence it is urged by those who think this way that it would be useless to pass any act, but that if any action is taken it should be in the nature of a constitutional amendment, which alone would be binding. Mr. Southard thinks there is a good deal of force in this suggestion. Nevertheless, he and his committee want the judgment of the House upon their bill, because they regard it as very desirable that some action should be taken in advance of the time when the count is actually upon them. The passage of an act would, at least, give a succeeding Congress a basis upon which to frame rules of proceedings, if it did nothing more, and that would be something gained.

INTERESTING QUESTIONS.

There is lying in the Treasury unclaimed interest on the debt, on which interest has ceased since maturity, the sum of $39,551 99. The unclaimed and unpaid interest on the debt which matured at various dates prior to January 1, 1837, exceeds the total of the principal outstanding. The principal is $57,665, while the interest due is $64,174 81. Of debt that matured at various dates from 1838 to 1844, there is still outstanding $82,525 35; and of unpaid interest there is $2,558. In fact there is unclaimed interest of amounts ranging from $22 to $193,192 upon every interest bearing debt contracted since 1837, except upon the loan authorized by act of June 14, 1858, which matured after January 1, 1874, and upon which the interest seems to have been promptly collected.

MILLIONS IN IT.

Reports for the last quarter already received at the Postoffic Department show a saving of nearly $200,000 in Postmasters' salaries since the law went into effect fixing Postmasters' salaries at the smaller offices upon commissions for stamps actually canceled, instead of the amount sold. Heretofore Postmastere used stamps largely as currency to meet their private obligations, and at the same time made their commissions.

MORE LIGHT GIVEN THE TELLER COMMITTEE.

On Saturday, Senator Thurman sent the following supplementary letter to Senator Teller:

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 4.—*To H. M. Teller, Chairman of Select Committee of Investigation*: DEAR SIR—In further compliance with the request of your committee communicated to me by your letter of the 21st ult., I have the honor now to enclose to you "installment No. 2," of facts relating to the late elections, and especially to the misconduct of Supervisors and Deputy Marshals, to wit:

First, a letter from James H. Paine of Jacksonville, Florida, relative to the misconduct of United States Supervisors and Deputy Marshals at the late elections in the Second Congressional District in that State.

Second, an affidavit of Owen J. Semmers of Duval county, Florida, relating to the same subject.

Third, a statement of F. C. Randolph of Montgomery, Ala., showing the misconduct of United States Deputy Marshals at the late election in that State.

I am assured that these three gentlemen are citizens of high standing and respectability, and I beg leave to respectfully commend their statements to the earnest consideration of your committee.

I am, sir, very respectfully
your obedient servant,
A. G. THURMAN.

Following are the statements referred to in the letter:

Paine's letter refers principally to the employment of a United States Supervisor of Election and a Deputy Marshal at voting precincts throughout the counties comprising the Black Belt of Florida: Nassau, Duval, Alachua, Columbia, Sawanee, Marion, W. Madison, Jefferson, Leon and Ladslon and he concludes by saying that Deputy United States Marshals who were present on election day at the various precincts in the "Black Belt" counties were in no sense general deputies but men solely on special service at the beginning and ending on election day; that there was no earthly necessity for their being present at all as State and municipal officers present were amply able to preserve order and conserve a fair election as has been evidenced to me again and again before.

Owen J. Sommers, whose affidavit is alluded to by Mr. Thurman, deposes that colored Deputy United States Marshals in Duval county, Florida, were engaged in the election of the 5th of November in distributing Republican ballots and persuading colored voters to vote the same.

Randolph's letter concerning the conduct of the election in Montgomery county, Alabama, alleges that colored men were forced by Deputy United States Marshals to vote the Republican ticket, and that two Deputy Marshals in violation of State law distributed whisky and other refreshments among colored voters.

RESUMPTION.

Its Advent Causes no Unusual Stir in Financial Circles.

Great Dissatisfaction that the Business of Resumption is Centered in New York.

MANY HOLDERS OF COUPONS GROWL AT NOT RECEIVING COIN.

WASHINGTON, January 2.—Treasurer Gilfillian late this afternoon received the following dispatch from Assistant Treasurer Hillhouse at New York: "A large proportion of gold checks was paid in United States notes to-day, at the request of the holders."

The amount of interest paid at the Treasury in this city to-day was $20,000, all of which was paid with legal tender notes, except $2,861, for which the holders of coupons asked and received coin check on New York. The holders of coupons have heretofore received coin for them, but to-day, for the first time, they had to take legal tenders or a coin check on New York. Many accepted legal tenders, though not without some growling, and others, as above mentioned, demanded the coin checks. Secretary Sherman was in his office until four o'clock, and appeared to be in excellent spirits. A number of telegrams received by him were sent over to the President, among them one from Assistant Treasurer Hillhouse, received early in the day, to the effect that the amount of gold demanded for United States notes was insignificant, and just before the close of office hours, another from Assistant Treasurer Hillhouse, giving the amount disbursed as $130,000 and receipts $400,000, which was received and read with much gratification.

GREENBACKS PREFERRED TO GOLD.

NEW YORK, January 2.—At the Sub-Treasury to-day, men who presented gold certificates answered the clerk's question "gold or greenbacks?" with "greenbacks are good enough for me" or "give me bills. What do I want of gold." One German said "Bills, bills. Do you want me to lug coin around?" The clerk said two hours after he had begun paying gold out "nobody wants it. We have received enormous quantities of gold certificates and every one of the messengers demanded either notes of larger denominations or clearing house certificates." There was little division of opinion on the subject of gold as a working medium of exchange at par, and several bankers insisted that treasury gold balances would immediately increase instead of decrease. One National bank sent $100,000 gold to the sub treasury.

HUMOROUS SCENES IN THE GOLD ROOM.

Some of the men about the gold room, most of whose lives have been identified with the traffic looked very much discouraged. The scene was almost laughable, as men who had entertained the hope that there might be a small speculative or at least a loan market after to-day, sat and gazed at the word "Par" which stood on the blackboard in the largest letters that that faithful conveyor of information would hold. Register Mersereau sat behind the desk which he has occupied for fourteen years in the Gold Exchange and gold room jointly, but this day's work was summed up in the line "gold 10 A. M., 100; flat," for nothing had been added to it. There was not a sale and not a quotation. At twenty minutes to twelve o'clock he said "I've orders from Governing Committee to shut up shop, and here goes." He dictated to a reporter, "Gold flat, at par and no sales." Then he thumped the yellow ivory keys of his own instrument in a reluctant way, pulled the sliding cover over them, shut dis desk, and, as he slipped the key in his pocket, added, "There, you've seen the end of it. Nobody wants gold, and those who want to sell it can get cash at the banks or Treasury."

GRANT AND THE IRISH.

The Great Ulysses an Irishman of Dublin Town.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin presented the freedom of the city to Gen. Grant upon the occasion of his recent visit to which Grant replied: "I feel very proud of being made a citizen of the principal city of Ireland, and no honor that I have received has given me greater satisfaction. I am by birth the citizen of a country where there are more Irishmen, native born or by descent, than in all Ireland. When in office I had the honor—and it was a great one, indeed—of representing more Irishmen and descendants of Irishmen than does Her Majesty the Queen of England. I am not an eloquent speaker and can simply thank you for the great courtesy you have shown me." Three cheers were given for General Grant at the close of his remarks, and then three more were added for the people of the United States.

The Secretary of the Interior, in a reply to a letter of Representative Patterson, expresses the opinion that Colorado may obtain lands granted by the Agricultural College act by showing compliance with the terms of the granting acts.

CONFLAGRATIONS.

The Honore Block in Chicago Damaged to the Extent of $100,000.

The Catholic Academy in Buffalo, and Buildings in Other Localities Burned.

CHICAGO, January 4.—At half past thre this afternoon, a fire was discovered in the Honore block, corner Dearborn and Adams streets. This edifice, which is one of the finest of the city, was first erected immediately preceeding the fire in 1871. It was rebuilt soon after on the same plan, en French Renaissance style, almost classical in its severity. It is one hundred and ninety-two feet on Dearborn street and one hundred and fifty on Adams, and was five stories high with a basement and mansard roof. It was faced with Lemont limestone and finished in brick, iron and stone. The foundation and walls were of unusual stability, the lightest wall being sixteen inches in thickness. It was built for a hotel, but being remodeled for business purposes was occupied by the postoffice shortly after the fire of 1874. Its original cost was over $300,000, but it could be probably put up new for less. The floors were occupied as follows: Basement, by the Postoffice: first and second floors by the Postoffice and by the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company; third floor by General Sheridan and staff as army headquarters of the military division of the Missouri; fourth floor by the military and by the following lawyers: Lawrence Campbell and Lawrence, Isham and Lincoln, Paddock Ives; fifth floor by the quartermaster of the army, and by the heavy mail department and by Shuefield and Westover. The latter firm were just moving in and lost their law library of four to five thousand books. The upper rooms in the Mansard roof were occupied by watchmen and others as a domicile.

ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

The fire originated in the carpenter shop in the basement while the carpenter was absent in the upper stories. The flames swept without warning up the hatchway to the roof and drove out the tenants of the upper stories in an incredibly short time.

THE LOSS AND INSURANCE.

The building which is owned by the Connecticut Mutual Insurance Company was damaged to an amount variously estimated at $100,000 to $150,000, covered by insurance as follows: $10,000 in the Lancaster; $7,500 each in the Manufacturers, the Royal and the North British; $5,000 each in the Springfield Fire and Marine, the Imperial, the Niagara, the American Central, the London Assurance, the Boylesten, the Neptune, the Pennsylvania, the Hoffman, the Phœnix, the Underwriters, the Hamburg of Bremen, the Commercial Union, the Scottish American, the Boston Underwriters, the Insurance Company of North America, the Orient, the Northwestern National, the Traders, the Rhode Island, the Hartford, the National and German American; $2.500 each in the St. Paul, the Irving, the Mercantile, the Atlantic, the Commonwealth, the Lorillard, the Firemen's Fund, the Northern, the Connecticut, the Tradesmen's, the Glen's Falls, the Trans-Atlantic the Rochester German, the Clinton, the Franklin, the Home of Columbus, the People's, the Lamar, the Buffalo German, the Detroit Fire and Marine, the Meridan: total, $200,000.

The individual losses, as well as the loss on the building, prove to be less than might be expected. The Law Library of Esham & Lincoln is nearly intact, and their loss will not exceed a thousand dollars. Gen. Sheridan lost some papers of value unknown, and office furniture. The Chicago & Alton Railroad Company lost nothing except a trifling sum in furniture. The active efforts of the manager, Mr. Mullen, prevented the destruction of books and papers. The total individual losses are estimated at $10,000 to $25,000. The only loss sustained by the Postoffice Department is $15,000 worth of stamped envelopes.

At ten o'clock the fire was almost out, the damage having been mostly confined to the three upper stories.

NARROW ESCAPES.

The rapidity with which the flames progressed after reaching the top of the building prevented escape by the stairway of a number of postoffice employes who were driven to the roof, and for a time remained there in an agony of suspense and alarm, waiting rescue. A woman who leaned imploringly out of a window in the fifth story was saved by the gallantry of a fireman who ascended the fire escape and bore her earthwards in his arms. The men were saved not an instant too soon by a long rope which was procured and on which they in turn slid to the ground. The mail matter was gotten out of danger in a short time, and all valuables about the postoffice were locked up in the vaults. The mail matter was taken to the new Singer building on State and Washington streets, whence business will be transacted for the present. The postal cars will do a large amount of work which would otherwise fall on the depaatment. All the mails left to-night as usual.

AN HOTEL IN COLUMBUS BURNED.

COLUMBUS, GA., January 4.—The Rankin House, with a skating rink and thirteen stores underneath were burned. The hotel and stores were valued at $70,000; insurance, $22,000. The stocks were mostly saved and insured. Another fire, two blocks above, burned the stores of Pollard & Harris, Frank Perry and the Wheeler & Wilson machine agency. Loss, $17,000. Insured.

LIBRARY BURNED.

BOSTON, January 4.—The public library and postoffice, with contents, at Hingham, was burned last night.

BURNED TO DEATH.

WALPOLE, MASS., January 4.—The house of Benjamin Neal was burned last night. His wife perished in the flames.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, January 4.—S. Hughes & Co.'s flouring mill, Hamilton county, was partly burned this morning. Loss estimated at $18,000. Covered by insurance.

A CATHOLIC ACADEMY BURNED.

BUFFALO, January 4.—The Academy of Holy Angels (Catholic) burned this afternoon. The children were removed. Loss, $60,000; insurance, $25,000. The academy was mortgaged to the extent of the insurance.

TILDEN AND HAYES.

How They Confronted Each Other at the Bryant Memorial.

[New York Sun.]

One of the remarkable coincidences in political life, of which our free country is somewhat prolific, was the meeting of the man who ought to have been President with the actual President of the United States, almost *vis-a-vis* at the Academy o Music, on the recent memorial meeting in honor of William Cullen Bryant by the New York Historical Society. Mr. Hayes had a seat on the platform, as became his official position, surrounded by the Secretary of State and other Cabinet officials and prominent men. Mr. Tilden was in the proscenium box with the family of the deceased poet and journalist, to honor whose memory these distinguished people had assembled—that is, Mr. Parke Godwin, Mrs. Godwin and Miss Bryant were with Mr. Tilden. It would be interesting to know what were the thoughts and feelings of these two men—the one who had been politically euchered out of the Presidency, and the other who had been installed by political trickery. Possession of such a high position, however attained, gives satisfaction and assurance, and we learn that Mr. Hayes looked jolly, in the best health and robust. On the contrary, it is said, Mr. Tilden, the elected but defeated candidate, looked pinched, white as a sheet and haggard. Still, he manifested a great deal of interest in the Presidential party by using his lorgnette freely to scan them.

Mr. Hayes, who is rather obtuse, and who believes, perhaps, as the Republican press and leaders have told him, that he holds his seat by the forms of law, thanked God, probably, that he is fulfilling a providential mission, and was perfectly contented. Mr. Tilden looked upon Mr. Hayes, no doubt, as an interloper, if not a usurper, and he blamed, we presume, the Democratic party for his not being President. But the Great Ignored, like any man of his stamp, is too egotistical to see that he failed through his own incapacity, want of firmness, and his time-serving timidity. At all events, his mind must have been profoundly disturbed by seeing the jolly Mr. Hayes as actual President of the United States, enjoying the distinction on the platform to which he was quietly sitting as a private citizen in a proscenium box.

NEW YEAR'S CALLS.

Mrs. Senator Bruce's Reception—No Wine for Callers.

[Washington Letter.]

One of the most popular receptions was that of Mrs. Bruce, bride of the Senator from Mississippi. It was Mrs. Bruce's introduction into general society here, and there was some curiosity, owing to the conspicuous position she occupies as the wife of the only colored Senator, as to how she would receive and be received. But she made an exceedingly favorable impression upon her numerous callers, and nowhere were people more gracefully or handsomely entertained. She wore a black velvet robe from Worth's (being part of the wardrobe she purchased during her recent trip abroad), and handsome diamonds. Mrs. Bruce has unusual personal beauty, and a stranger would suppose she was of Spanish blood. The Senator is living temporarily in the residence of John M. Langston, Minister to Hayti, near Howard University, but is fitting up a house which he had leased for the remainder of his term, where Secretary Delano used to live. He will have for his neighbors Congressman Blair of New Hampshire, and United States District Attorney Wells.

It was a noticeable fact, and one that will call out universal commendation, that no wine was offered to callers in any shape at the reception of the Cabinet or Speaker Randall. A punch-bowl of lemonade was substituted at some places. This is unusual, and not owing entirely to the good influences of Mrs. Hayes, for the Cabinet are all temperate men and their wives are temperate women. It has been customary to find claret or champagne punch at nearly all New Year's receptions in Washington, and at many houses a buffet well laden with liquors has tempted callers heretofore. But the man who went the farthest to-day and tasted the most lunches, saw less wine than was ever offered in Washington on similar occasions.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Monthly Statement—An Increase During December.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 2.—Following is the public debt statement for the month of December:

Six per cent bonds	$ 657,486,200
Five per cent. bonds	703,266,655
Four and one half per cent. bonds	250,000,000
Four per cent. bonds	198,700,000
Total coin bonds	$1,809,812,850
Lawful money debt	$ 14,000,000
Matured debt	22,446,460
Legal tenders	346,743,051
Certificates of deposit	34,515,000
Fractional currency	16,108,154
Coin and silver certificates	24,076,830
Total without interest	$ 421,443,035
Total debt	$2,266,702,345
Total interest	$ 34,841,873
Cash in Treasury, coin	$ 224,865,477
Cash in Treasury, currency	4,515,550
Currency held for redemption of fractional currency	10,000,000
Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposit	34,515,000
Total in Treasury	$ 273,896,027
Debt less cash in Treasury	$2,028,648,111
Increase during December	1,233,785
Decrease since June 30th, 1878	7,138,720

The $1,809,812,850 debt bearing interest in coin, includes $21,200,000 five-twenty called bonds not yet matured, against which like amount of four per cent. bonds have not been issued and are embraced in this statement and the amount included in coin balance:

Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Companies interest payable in lawful money—

Principal outstanding	$ 64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	1,938,785
Interest paid by United States	39,835,039
Interest repaid by transportation of mails	10,571,102
Balance of interest paid by U. S.	$ 29,283,937

The Jews to Buy Palestine.

A London writer says the leading Jews will purchase the Holy Land, and also conveys the important information that Lady Roseberry was not snubbed by the Great Rabbi in the manner recited by the public prints.

I wrote in one of my early London letters about a plan to purchase Palestine by some of the leading Jews of this country. I now learn that the project is completed, and that the Messrs. Rothschild, Montefiores and other prominent financiers and patriots have hopes of success in their undertaking from every point of view. The secretary, who, by the by, is a Christian in faith, tells me every evidence of support to the project is manifested by the Jews of the entire world; yet a wise reserve as to the details of the plans, purposes, &c., is demanded. In this association, I am enabled to say, there is no truth in the manner in which a story is told about Lady Roseberry (*nee* Miss Rothschild) about her tendering gifts to the Great Rabbi for a London synagogue in anticipation of the approaching feast, and these gifts being refused. It is alleged, as a tribute to the tenacity with which the Jews adhere to, honor and love their faith, that, in justice to this honor and love, the Great Rabbi declined a magnificent donation from Lady Roseberry because she married out of her faith, and consequently the refusal of the gift also embraced a refusal of the prayers for the repose of the soul of her deceased mother. I am enabled to say that the long story woven out of the foregoing is as incorrect as the reputed refusal of the act of prayer

Sherman's Grave Mistake.

[From the North American Republic.]

It was a grave mistake on the part of the Secretary, and an inexcusable one, to suspend the legally demanded payments of gold at the Sub-Treasuries. The first claim upon the gold in the Treasury is for the payment of the interest upon the public debt, and yet the bondholders who had the check of the Assistant Treasury of the United States upon the Treasurer or any of the Assistant Treasurers payable in coin could not obtain the coin for which the check called yesterday at any Sub-Treasury, except New York.

A UNITED STATES Senator says:—"No man and his family ever enjoyed the Presidency and the White House more than Hayes and his family do. To them the whole thing is like the first reading of 'Robinson Crusoe' to a boy, or a first jackknife or a first pair of boots. They are an innocent harmless people, and, if they gush a little and give it away, it is only because they are callow and green."

THE OLD WORLD.

Views of a Russian General on the Situation in Afghanistan.

No Permanent Advantage Yet Derived by the English.

GREAT BRITAIN.

SUSPENSION OF THE CORNISH BANK IN CORNWALL.

LONDON, January 4.—The Cornish bank at Truro, Cornwall, closed this morning. It is hoped the suspension will be only temporary. The bank did a very large business in mining and other commercial enterprises. The bank belongs to Tweedie, Williams & Co. It was established about one hundred and ten years ago, and has branches at Falmouth, Pemyn and Redruth. Sir Frederick Williams, member of Parliament from Truro, who died recently, held one-third of the concern. The widow is sole executrix. The bank had an authorized issue of $49,000.

A dispatch from Plymouth says the stoppage of the Cornish bank will cause terrible distress among the traders of West Cornwall. The immediate cause of the suspension is the run on the bank the last fortnight, resulting from rumors that the late Frederick Williams was largely indebted to the bank, and that a large portion of its capital was locked up in mines and in advances on tin. The further stoppage of Cornish mines is inevitable, and the failure of many private firms must follow.

The *Times* says: "Although the available supply of bar silver will probably in a day or two be supplemented by the amount brought by Pacific steamer, none could be had on Friday, and even had there been a demand sufficiently urgent to make necessary payment of higher rates, it is doubtful whether any amounts would have been forthcoming. The demand from any quarter at present is exceedingly limited, and as the inquiry on Austrian account seems now to have practically ceased, the presence of anything more than a mere nominal amount on the market would only be prejudicial to the present price."

MORE LABOR TROUBLES.

All the societies connected with the engineering trade unite to resist any prolongation of the hours of labor.

The cotton masters at Huddersfield are considering the advisability of reducing wages, as at Oldham.

The employers in West Scotland contemplate a return to fifty-four hours work a week. The employes will consider the matter next week.

Another death has occurred among the wounded by the explosion on the man-of-war Thunderer. The others are doing well.

R. Hudson & Co., seed crushers of Leeds and Hull, have failed. Liabilities, £105,000.

GEN. KAUFMAN'S VIEWS.

THE BRITISH VICTORIES SO FAR INSIGNIFICANT.

TASHKEND, TURKESTAN, January 4.—The Afghan embassy have just implored Gen. Kaufman for Russian assistance but he replied that the Czar has absolutely refused to intervene in the affairs of Afghanistan.

A correspondent afterward had an interview with the General and said, then you consider that the war is at an end?

Gen. Kaufman—No, I do not; for the Ameer may disavow his son's acts in treating with the English.

Correspondent—Why should he disavow his son's acts?

General Kaufman—To recommence the war, which is very heavy for the English, the climate being too cold in winter and insufferably hot in summer. The results, up to the present, are absolutely null for the English. They have only gained thirty miles of territory, and that owing to the money given to the mountaineers, a set of Afghan tribes who would fall upon the British at the first reverse.

Correspondent—Do you believe that the English have experienced any reverses?

General Kauffman—They have experienced several already, which have been conceded by their journals.

Correspondent—To sum up, then, the Afgans are beaten, the English are victorious, and will not advance?

General Kauffman—They will not, so as to avoid disasters such as that of 1842.

Correspondent—And should the Afghans violate a treaty made by Yakoob Khan, where will be the solution of the difficulty?

General Kauffman—There will be no solution; for the Ameer, recommencing a war that is difficult and almost impossible for the English, the latter can derive no more advantage from it than they have obtained at present, and that is nothing.

FRANCE.

REPUBLICAN VICTORY IN THE LATE ELECTION.

PARIS, January 5.—The Senatorial elections which took place to-day resulted in a great Republican triumph. Of forty-seven conservative Senators whose term expired only thirteen have been re-elected. All retiring Republican Senators have been reelected. The general result shows the election of fifteen Conservatives and sixty-four Republicans. The Republican majority in the Senate will be about fifty seven. Second ballots are necessary in the departments of Haute, Garonne and Londes. The result of the election in Martinique is not yet known. Among the newly elected Republican Senators are MM. Fournier, Ambassador to Turkey; De Remusat Faye and Massy and General Faidherbo. Among the rejected Conservatives are MM. De Belcastel, Lacave, Behic, Dufaur, De Gavardie, Adrien De Montgolfier, Viscompte De Meaux, M. De Peyre, M. De Bastard, Compte Daru, Gen. Boissonnet, M. Bernard, Dutreil M. Bompard, Compte De Bouille, Marshal Canrobert and Generals Pourcet, Loysel and De Espenilles.

Later returns show M. Dufaur and De Gavardie, Conservatives, have been elected to the Senate on second ballot. The electoral statistics wonderfully corroborate reports of the progress made by the Republican party in France. Fifty-six Conservatives elected in 1876 received 15,646 votes, whereas in 1879 they only obtained 3,208 votes, losing 12,438 votes. Nineteen Republicans elected in 1876 received 5,636 votes, and in 1879 received 20,262, gaining 14,626 votes.

AFGHANISTAN.

WHY THE AMEER BECAME A VOLUNTARY EXILE.

LONDON, January 4.—The Viceroy of India telegraphs the details of the Ameer's withdrawal from Cabul. The Ameer held Dunbar on December 10, when it was resolved that after the fall of Ali Musjid and Peiwar, no further reliance could be placed on his troops or the resistance offered. The Ameer therefore concluded to seek Russian protection and place his case before a European Congress, leaving Yakoob Khan, his son, in charge. Yakoob was released the same day and the oath administered he should do as the Ameer directed. The Ameer left Cabul on December 13. His authority had almost disappeared. The Cabul chief has written General Roberts offering his services, and says the Ameer has gone to St. Petersburg.

THE AMEER'S SON PREPARING TO FLEE.

LONDON, January 5.—The British are within three days march of Candahar. Hostile outposts have sighted each other. A dispatch from Jellalabad states it is rumored Yakoob Khan is preparing to flee probably in the direction of Herat.

A despatch from Hazupir says General Roberts had arrived within sight of the residence of the Governor of Khost, who sent in his submission.

RUSSIA.

SWINDLING ARMY OFFICIALS PUNISHED.

ST. PETERSBURG, January 4.—The Military Court Martial at Kieff to try certain officers in connection with army supplies during the late war with Turkey, has sentenced a Captain to dismissal from service, a Captain attached to the staff, and two Lieutenants to two month's imprisonment in a fortress. Prince Urusaroff, instigator of these malpractices was fined fifty roubles.

GERMANY.

THE QUESTION OF REVERSING THE CUSTOMS TARIFF.

BERLIN, January 4.—To-day the Commission for a general revision of the Customs Tariff, met for the first time under the Presidency of Count von Bulow. It is supposed the labors of the Commission will not be matured before the second half of the session of the Reichstag, so that discussion on the subject will only begin after Easter.

A great meeting of German Catholics is impending at Fulda to consider the situation between the Church and State.

GENERAL GRANT.

THE CORK AUTHORITES DECLINE TO GIVE HIM A RECEPTION.

CORK, January 4.—At a meeting of the town council yesterday, after several bitter speeches by Catholic members, a motion that the letter of the United States consul at Queenstown announcing General Grant's coming be simply marked "read," was carried without a dissenting vote. A previous motion to give General Grant a proper reception was ignored.

THE UNION PACIFIC.

Annual Report of the Government Directors.

Severe Criticisms Made on the Management of the Road.

REPORT OF GOVERNMENT DIRECTORS ON THE UNION PACIFIC.

WASHINGTON, January 4.—The Government directors have sent their annual report to the Secretary of the Interior.

They are of the opinion that the Union Pacific, in view of the extremely liberal aid it has received from the Government and the brilliancy of its success as a commercial enterprise, should be judged by the most severe standards known among the railroads of the country. Measured by this standard, they report the deficiencies many and apparent. At the same time the property is being brought up with steadiness, though slowly, to a fair degree of average excellence.

The failure to replace with steel rails the worn out iron rails is sharply criticized. The Directors say although the policy now pursued by the company in regard to the material condition of the property is careful and sufficiently safe, it is by no means liberal, nor such as the country has a right to expect, or the Government to insist upon. The course of the company in its business policy towards the public is in some respects considered open to much adverse criticism on the ground of illiberality, but nevertheless the present tariffs do not appear to be extortionate.

EFFECT OF THE FUNDING ACT.

The Directors, in their report, think the enactment of the recent Funding act has a direct tendency to retard or prevent the adoption of a more liberal but less immediately profitable policy by the company, the Government having thus become one of the principal beneficiaries in the present system of management by exacting a large proportion of the proceeds. They report that a consolidation of the Union Pacific, with its connecting branch lines is not now desirable in public interests, but they recommend that the companies be compelled to submit their differences on the subject of pro-rating to a decision of some impartial board of arbitrators.

In conclusion the directors endorse the recommendation of Secretary Schurz for legislation which shall enable the Government to cede lands on one side of the road and receive from it all similar sections on the other, in order that each party may dispose of lands in large tracts in which alone they are desirable or susceptible of profitable use by purchasers.

CONDITION OF THE PROPERTY.

The policy as respects the completion and renewal of the road which so apparently has been pursued and now is pursuing might perhaps, if udged by the test of street business principles in the shrewd management of a practical monopoly be deemed a fairly liberal one. Property, instead of deteriorating is being brought up with steadiness though slowly to a fair degree of excellence. It is still, however, far short of what with its original endowment and large present earnings it ought to be, and very far short in almost every respect of that high standard of excellence, both in scope and detail, to which those famaliar with the great trunk lines of the country are now accustomed. There is, however, nothing in the present shape of the organization, as regards the division of labor and study of detail, which would indicate that it is the work of any superior organizing mind. It is true, the Union Pacific has always been operated and renewed under circumstances unfavorable at least to its thorough reorganization. Its ownership has more than once changed, and, as is well known, it has at times been in hands more solicitous as to movements of the stock market than honestly desirous of attaining even material excellence. No system whatever has been pursued in filling up subordinate situations as vacancies occurred. Officers have come to the road from all sections of the country, and have brought with them theories and methods which are far from uniform. They did not recognize the same standards nor was it obvious, they, in many cases have any conception of what the highest standards were.

The road is reported liberally equipped with rolling stock. The comprny seems to be pursuing a systematic and sufficiently liberal policy of renewing its bridges and road bed, although as a whole not yet brought up to the proper standard of excellence is being rapidly improved, and the completion of needed improvements will be a simple and inexpensive matter. However it might be, if the road were completed and brought throughout up to a first class standard, it is obvious the percentage of operating expenses to earnings is now smaller than it should be.

POLICY OF THE COMPANY.

The policy of the company should be a public spirited policy. The committee has a right to expect that in the commercial relations, strict railroad business principles should be tempered with liberality. It would not seem, therefore, unreasonable to ask the development of the country and easy and even conomical exchange of traffic should be considered by those invested with the management as well as strict business view of the largest profit. In any event, it is clearly the mission of those representing the National Government in the Union Pacific direction, if indeed they have any mission, to develop the principle of public responsibility and keep it continually in the minds of those more immediately interested with the management. The business policy of the corporation should be large and liberal minded above all policy which seeks so far as circumstances will permit to avoid all discriminations and to deal reasonably and equitably both with other roads and with differently circumstanced individuals and committees.

FREIGHT RATES NOT EXTORTIONATE.

All things considered, its tariffs, though high in comparison with those on some trunk lines of the east, are lower than the average and in no respect extortionate. These tariffs, which practically put in irons the trans-continental business of the country, were devised by two freight agents and never before being publicly announced, submitted for consideration even to the Executive Committee of the Directors and were finally put in force to the utter surprise of the public, in verbal authority, so far as can be ascertained, of the President and a single director.

The through business over the Union Pacific is mainly done by large houses. They have special contracts, covering it at less than the published tariff and these lack that element of publicity which will always remain one real safeguard against discriminations. By the act of May 7, 1878, commonly known as the Pacific Railroad funding bill, the Government would seem to have given its formal approval to the present business policies of both those corporations by insisting on having a share of their results. In the report which accompanies that act, the Senate Judiciary Committee very distinctly rest it on the large net earnings of the roads to which it applies and express the opinion those earnings "will be largely increased in the future;" and again that they "in the future will not be less than they were in the five years, 1872-6." These net earnings in part were, however, and if maintained they will in the future continue to be, the direct result of that policy on the part of those managing the Union Pacific which the directors in this report have felt it their duty to criticize.

The directors hhve already intimated their belief that the per centage of net earnings (58 per cent) returned by the Union Pacific during the last five years is considerably larger than it should have been. The adoption by the company of a liberal policy as respecting renewals and local business development would unquestionably for some years to come decrease that percentage. The Government should, however, for obvious reasons, exert all its influence to that end. Meanwhile, the legislation referred to would seem to sanction that a wholly different policy in unnaturally large results, of which it is proposed to secure its fair share to the national treasury the Government becomes in short one of the principal beeficiaries from a system of railroad management which is, to say the least, in some respects unjust, in many respects, harsh and in nearly all respects illiberal to its own citizens. While the Government occupies this position, it would seem difficult for those who represent it more immediately in the direction of the company to exercise any considerable influence in favor of a policy more liberal but less immediately profitable.

SOUTHERN CLAIMS.

Constitutional Amendment Thereon Before a Senate Committee.

At the last session of Congress the House passed a constitutional amendment which its Republican authors believed would effectually settle the harassing subject of Southern claims. This amendment provided that no claim for damages for property of any description used, damaged or destroyed by civil or military officers or troops of the United States during the Rebellion in any of the Confederate States should be entertained, unless it was proved that the persons owning such property were loyal during the entire period of the war and gave no aid or encouragement to the Rebellion. The amendment is now pending in the Senate Committee on the Judiciary. The Republican members of the committee do not think the provisions of the amendment are strict enough, as no reference is made to the property of churches, colleges, absentees or minors; but rather than run the risk of the failure of the measure in the House, in case it were amended, it will probably be reported to the Senate without change.

WHERE THERE IS A WEAKNESS OF THE THROAT OR LUNGS, a Cold neglected may be all that is required to establish a lingering and generally fatal disease. Even where there is no special tendency to Bronchial or Pulmonary trouble a severe Cold, left to take care of itself, often plants the seeds of a serious complaint, sure to be developed by subsequent indiscretions. Take especial care of your health, therefore, from the very earliest symptoms of a Cough or Cold, by prudently resorting to Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, which will soothe and strengthen the bronchial tubes, alley inflammation, and cleanse them and the lungs of all irritating substances. An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure. MWS

45 Years Before the Public.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS

FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine McLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. MCLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

sep9 d-MWS:W-eow-NR

WANTED At Once Young 10 More Men

and WOMEN to enter upon a Course of Instruction at this Institution to prepare themselves for special positions as Book keepers, Assistant Book-keepers and other positions where a good business education will be required. Address COBB'S A. B. COLLEGE, Painsville, O. N. B. Only those who are willing to work and make themselves worthy of a situation need apply. de21 eow-6m W

$350 A MONTH — AGENTS WANTED—36 best selling articles in the world; one sample *free*. Address J. Bronson, Detroit, Mich. se7:w1y

Stammering Cured!

Address, G. WALTER DALE, CURRY INSTITUTE, Cor. Sixth Street and Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ja5W

PROF. SCHEM'S HISTORY OF THE WAR IN THE EAST,

Or the conflict between RUSSIA and TURKEY, is the LIVE book for LIVE Agents. Has 700 octavo pages, 100 Engravings of Battles, Fortresses, Generals, &c., &c. Price, $3.00. Terms unequaled. AGENTS WANTED. H. S. GOODSPEED & CO., New York, or Cincinnati, Ohio. de1:eowlyW

COUNTY FINANCES.

Reduction of $907,564 During Controller Warner's Term.

Receipts and Expenditures of the Year—Figures in Detail.

Henry Warner, Esq., who retired from the position of County Controller yesterday, submitted the following annual report, which was approved by Judge Stowe and filed in Common Pleas No. 1:

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF
ALLEGHENY COUNTY,
PITTSBURGH, PA., January 1, 1879.

To the Honorable, the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas No. 1:

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to submit the annual statement of the fiscal affairs of Allegheny county for 1878.

The brevity of time between the close of the year and the close of my term, will compel me to omit some data and comments which, otherwise, I would wish to include. I am happy to state that the financial condition of the county, at this date, is better than it has been for many years. The reduction of the county indebtedness for the past year has been $59,112 97, and there remains a cash balance in the County Treasury, subject to county warrants, of $112,414 49, and a cash balance in the liquor license fund, subject to warrants of the Board of Prison Inspectors, and about which there is no dispute whatever, of $46,889 27, and a still further sum, awaiting the decision of the Supreme Court of this State as to whether it shall go into the State or county treasury of $254,543 25.

With this report closes my second term of office, the two terms (including an extension of ten months caused by the adoption of the new Constitution) extending over a period of six years and ten months, of unexampled financial difficulties, yet during which period the indebtedness of the county has been reduced to the extent of $562,793 51, and the net deficit which existed at the beginning of my term between the cash resources of the county and its liability has been reduced in amount in the sum of $907,564 74.

Profoundly grateful to a kind Providence which has directed my efforts, and thankful for the public confidence which has always seemed to have been reposed in this office,

I am, very respectfully, &c.,
HENRY WARNER,
County Controller.

Tabular statement showing receipts and expenditures of each appropriation from January 1st to December 31st, 1878:

RECEIPTS.

Interest	$ 7,387 67
Fees and salaries	85,233 90
Election expenses	60 00
Printing and advertising	17,882 50
Court House	49 45
County Jail	1,156 00
Court of Quarter Sessions	5,007 16
Court of Common Pleas No 1	762 50
Court of Common Pleas No. 2	740 00
Bridges	4 72
West. Penn Hospital at Dixmont	6,258 50
Aldermen and Justices of the Peace	67
Gas Inspection	7,225 03
Contingent fund	13 00
County and State Taxes	563,990 98
Outstanding warrants	3 25
Cash in treasury January 1, 1878	44,909 23
Total	$740,684 59

EXPENDITURES.

Matured debt	$ 25,000 00
Interest	99,835 57
Fees and salaries	153,748 18
Commissioners' office	5,893 26
Assessment of taxes	15,333 34
Election exp nses	14,317 44
Constables	4,370 85
Coroner's Office	5,508 52
Printing and stationery	37,321 60
Court House	4,515 01
County Jail	7,680 07
Court House and Jail	6,615 22
Court of Quarter Sessions	57,865 56
Court of Common Pleas No. 1	21,604 16
Court of Common Pleas No. 2	20,246 06
Supreme Court	1,573 39
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania	48,998 09
Sinking Fund	25,000 00
Bridges	27,021 79
Roads	1,477 90
Pennsylvania Reform School	16,936 27
Western Penitentiary	5,024 76
Western Pennsylvania Hospital at Dixmont	6,705 75
Law Library	2,205 51
Aldermen and Justices of the Peace	1,903 53
Gas inspection	7,344 47
Contingent fund	4,286 65
Outstanding warrants	27 15
Cash in County Treasury, January 1, 1879	112,414 49
Total	$740,684 59

COUNTY DEBT STATEMENT.

Volunteer bounty bonds	$ 300 00
Registered scrip	100 16
Compromise bonds (5 per cent.)	1,819,917 98
Railroad bonds (6 per cent.)	34,000 00
Workhouse bonds (7 per cent.)	37,000 00
Countersigned warrants outstandi'g.	149 49
Total indebted at this date	$1,891,467 63
Total indebtedness at begin'g of 1878.	1,950,580 60
Reduction of indebtedness during 1878	59,112 97

LIQUOR LICENSE FUND—RECEIPTS.

Balance in fund January 1, 1878	$231,476 52
214 transfers, at five dollars	1,070 00
1,775 licenses granted	69,129 00
Total	$301,675 52

DISBURSEMENTS.

By warrants of the Board of Inspectors of Allegheny County Prisons	243 00
Balance in Fund January 1, 1879	$301,432 52

COUNTY POOR FUND—RECEIPTS.

From taxes		$51,488 04
Expenditures		
Balance due County Treasurer, January 1, 1878	$ 2,716 83	
Disbursed by County Treasurer on warrants of Directors of the Allegheny County Home	40,717 38	
		43,434 21
Balance in Treasury, January 1, 1879		$ 8,053 83

RECAPITULATION.

The following is a recapitulation of the report: Total receipts of the county for 1878, including cash in the County Treasury January 1, 1878, were:

From taxes	$563,990 98
From other sources	176,680 38
	$740,681 34
Total expenditures of the county for 1878	$628,242 95
To which amount add warrants of other years which had been outstanding, paid in 1878	27 15
	$628,270 10
From which amount deduct warrants which were issued in 1878, and are outstanding at date	3 25
	$628 266 85
January 1, 1879, balance in cash in County Treasury	$112,414 49

Business Failures.

Lack of judgment causes fully 50 per cent. of all business men to fail, earlier or later. Do not an equal proportion of physicians fail to cure from the same cause? At the Grand Invalids' and Tourists' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., Dr. Pierce, through the skill attained by his several specialists, each having devoted years to a special department of medical science, is able to cure a large per cent. of cases hitherto considered incurable. Many physicians, in view of the superior advantages of this model sanitarium, bring their stubborn, obscure, complicated, and surgical cases, for examinations, operation, and treatment. Full particulars given in the people's common Sense Medical Adviser, an illustrated work of over 900 pages. Price, post-paid, $1 50. Address the author, R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

"THE French servant girl," says a correspondent, "is generally much better off than her American or English sister. She carries three-fourths of her earnings to the savings bank, and is never content until she is the possessor of $100 with which to buy a debenture bond of the city of Paris, entitling her to the chance of winning $30,000 of the quarterly drawings."

Have a Sleigh Ride?

A lady who had twenty teeth extracted yesterday by Dr. Quicy A. Scott's painless process, declared "that during the time the doctor was operating she was dreaming that she was enjoying a splendid sleigh ride," and said "she did not suffer the least pain, and did not know when the teeth were taken out." Thousands of similar cases, with pleasant dreams, have happened at this celebrated establishment and as the doctor guarantees the safety of the anæsthetic, and will not operate until the patient is entirely unconscious, he is visited by all those who dread the extraction of teeth by the ordinary painful method. No. 278 Penn avenue, third door above Ninth.

THE OLD WORLD.

Fearful Ravages of the Plague in Russia.

Great Progress Made by English Troops in Afghanistan.

AFGHANISTAN.

THE AMEER'S SON ALSO PREPARING TO FLEE.

LONDON, January 8.—The Viceroy of India telegraphs: "Major Cavagnari reports rumors that Yakoob Khan is preparing to follow Shere Ali in his flight to the Russian frontier, finding himself powerless in Cabul. The Ghilzai Chiefs, with the exception of Azmatullah Khan, have all sent in friendly messages. In the action with Suleiman Khel marauders the British lost two killed and ten wounded."

A Lahore correspondent telegraphs that General Stewart's occupation of Candahar will mark the conclusion of a definite period of the war. All will then have been dsne that the Quettah column can possibly do before winter. It is true unlimited discretion is given Gen. Stewart, and possibly he may project the occupation of Ghinsk, which is an important stragetic position, but unless something unforeseen occurs, the army of Afghanistan will furnish no further intelligence of importance before the beginning of March.

MARAUDING TRIBES WORRY GENERAL ROBERTS.

A dispatch from Hozar Pir announces Gen. Roberts visited the principal Fort of Khoost on Monday, and was saluted by the Afghan garrison. The attitude of marauding tribes around his camp, however, is so threatening that his force passed all Monday night under arms. The garrison at Peiwar, which was also threatened, have requested Gen. Roberts to send them reinforcements.

AT THE CAPITAL OF KHOST.

It is stated Gen. Roberts occupied the Capital of Khost and fort without opposition.

ST. PETERSBURG, January 8.—The *Agence Russe* (semi-official) for the first time admits Shere Ali has entered Russian territory, saying it believes the news is correct, but it does not believe that he was accompanied by his troops.

RUSSIA.

THE RAPID SPREAD OF THE PLAGUE CAUSES A PANIC.

ST. PETERSBURG, January 8.—The plague has caused a general panic in Astrahan and Saratow. A correspondent of the *Galos* writes the plague commenced in a village in the district of Enataicask. Precautions against the disease were at first neglected, as it was mistaken for typhus. When the weather became warm, the people died like flies. The dead lay unburied in the streets. The infected district has been surrounded by troops. Communication with Moscow has been stopped. General anxiety prevails throughout Russia. It is supposed the deaths have been more numerous than stated.

GREAT BRITAIN.

BOTH LORD BEACONSFIELD AND GLADSTONE IMPROVING.

LONDON, January 8.—A bulletin issued this morning states that Lord Beaconsfield is more comfortable. He passed a good night, and his condition is altogether more favorable.

Hon. Mr. Gladstone, who yesterday was confined to his bed with a cold, is also reported much better to-day.

THE LABOR STRIKES.

The strike on the Midland Railway is considered at an end.

The strike of the colliers has advanced the price of coal and the stock is low. A compromise is expected.

The ship builders of the "Wear and Tear" give notice of a reduction of wages.

SPARKS BY CABLE.

IT is stated that France has not denounced all her treaties, but only the treaty with Austria.

EMPEROR WILLIAM is wonderfully well, though still obliged to wear his arm in a sling. He drives out daily with the Crown Prince.

A SEVERE storm is reported from the central part of France. The wind blew with the force of a hurricane, and much snow has fallen.

IN Russia the Kharkoff Veterinary school has been broken up, and Kieff University closed, in consequence of riotous demonstrations of the students.

THE Seine is rising. The towns of Bercy, Charenton, Villeneual and Choisy le Roi are partially flooded. The Seine also is rising and great alarm is felt about its banks.

RUSSIA has intimated a willingness to consent to the appointment of Rustem Pasha as Governor of Eastern Roumalia, on condition of a precise definition of his powers.

BISMARCK appears to be taking every opportunity for declaring himself in favor of protection. He recently wrote a long and favorable reply to a letter condemning free trade sent him by agriculturalists.

THE German press manifests great satisfaction with the elections in France. The *North German Gazette* intimates that the Republic can reckon on the sympathy of Germany, so long as its policy reflects the moderate and reasonable views of Gambetta.

WASHINGTON.

The Death of Representative Hartridge Announced in Congress.

WASHINGTON, January 8.—Both branches of Congress, after very brief sessions, at which no business of importance was transacted, adjourned after the announcement of the death of Representative Hartridge. Both Houses appointed a committee to accompany the remains to Georgia.

Representative Hartridge of Georgia, died this morning of pneumonia.

[The deceased was a Representative from the First District. He was born Savannah; received his collegiate education; attended law school at Cambridge, Massachusetts; practised law; has been Solicitor General of the Eastern Judicial Circuit of Georgia; member of the Legislature of Georgia; Delegate to the Charleston Democratic Convention in 1860; was in the Confederate army during the first year of the war; was a member of the Confederate Congress; was Chairman of Executive Committee of the Democratic party of Georgia in 1871; Delegate for the State at large to National Democratic Convention in 1872; Elector for the State at large on the Democratic ticket in 1872; was elected to the Forty-fourth Congress, and was re-elected to the Forty-fifth Congress as a Democrat, receiving 11,465 votes against 5,922 votes for John E. Bryant, Republican.]

The funeral services of the late Representative Hartridge of Georgia, will be held in the hall of the House of Representatives to-morrow afternoon at three o'clock. The two houses of Congress will attend the services, and the Chaplains of the House and Senate will officiate. At the conclusion of the services, members of both Houses will follow the remains to the depot.

Beautiful Artificial Teeth

at 278 Penn avenue for $8. They have artificial gums, and Dr. Quincy A. Scott guarantees them to be better than other dentists charge $10 for. If you want the finest set that can be made in the State, the Doctor will supply you for less money than any one else.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

STOCKS IN PHILADELPHIA.

The following quotations of yesterday's closing board have been furnished us by George I. Whitney, Broker, No. 15 Sixth street:

	Bid.	*Asked.*	*Sales.*
Penna. R. R.	32⅞	33	2,369
Reading	12⅝	12¾	1,251
Pitts., Titus. & Buf.	4¾	5	214
Lehigh Valley	33½	33¾	363
United Cos. of N. J.	131	132½	....
Central Trans.	41½	42½	....
Allegheny Val. 7-30s	108	109	....
Pitts., Cin. & St. L.	100	100¼	....

[By Associated Press.]

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, January 8.—Governments active. Railroad bonds buoyant. State securities dull except Louisiana consols which were 1½ per cent lower.

The stock market opened tame and prices declined ⅛@⅝ per cent., but a firmer tone soon set in and this developed as the day advanced into a buoyant feeling. The entire list advanced ½@2⅛ per cent., with the highest quotations current at the close. Northwestern, St. Paul and Michigan Central were the special features in the upward movement with large transactions taking place in those shares. All investment shares advanced ¼@1 per cent. The dealings in railroad bonds were on a larger scale than for a long time past, round amounts and leading issues changing hands at advance of ½@2 per cent from yesterday's prices.

Transactions aggregated 106,000 shares, of which 18,000 were Erie, 5,000 Lake Shore, 18,000 Northwest common, 9,000 preferred, 8,000 St. Paul common, 4,000 preferred, 16,000 Lackawanna, 3,000 New Jersey Central, 8,000 Michigan Central, 2,000 Illinois Central, 3,400 Western Union 2,000 Rock Island, 2,000 St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern preferred.

Close—Money market easy at 2½@4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4@5 per cent. Sterling Exchange—Bankers' bills at 482¾; sight exchange on New York, 487¼.

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coup '81	106⅜	New 4 per cts.	99⅝
5-20s '67	101⅞	10-40s	108⅛
5-20s '68	104	10-40s coup	108¼
New 5s	107⅛	Currency 6s	119½
New 4½s	105⅛		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	36½	Virginia, old	26
Tennessee, new	30¼	Missouri 6s	104
Virginia, new	26		

STOCKS.

W. U. Tel	95	C., C., C. & I.	35¾
Quicksilver	11	N. J. Central	34⅛
Do. pref	32	Rock Island	119⅝
Pacific Mail	13⅝	St. Paul	35⅛
Mariposa	2½	Do. pref	76¼
Do. pref	2½	Wabash	21¼
Adams Ex	105½	Ft. Wayne	102
Fargo Ex	94	Terre Haute	3
American Ex	46⅞	Do. pref	10
U. S. Express	44½	C. & A	79¾
N. Y. Central	112½	Do. pref	104
Erie	22⅝	O. & M	7⅛
Do. pref	38	Del. & Lack	44
Harlem	140	A. & P. Tel	31
Michigan C'tl	76⅞	Mo. Pacific	1¼
Panama	124	B. & Q	12½
Union Pacific	65¼	H. & St. Joe	13¼
Lake Shore	67½	Do. pref	34
Illinois Central	81¼	Cent. Pacific	106¼
C. & P	85⅝	Sinking Fund	107
N W C	51⅝	Union	106⅜
Do. pref	78	Land Grants	109¼

SAN FRANCISCO STOCK MARKET.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., January 8

Alpha	11⅝	Grand Prize	5⅝
Alta	5	Hale & Norc'ss	13⅞
Belcher	3⅝	Julia Consol'd	3½
Best & Belcher	19	Justice	4
Bullion	6⅝	Kentuck	....
Caledonia	2¾	Kossuth	35¾
California	11	Leopard	9½
Challor	50⅝	Mexican	31¾
Confidence	..	Northern Belle	8½
Con'd Virginia	9	Ophir	34½
Crown Point	3⅝	Overman	9⅝
Eureka Cons'd	31½*	Raymond & E.	6⅝
Exchequer	4½	Savage	13½
Gould & Curry	10¼	Sierra Neveda	43½
Yellow Jacket	15	Bodie	8½

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, January 8.—Consols for money, 95 7-16; account, 95⅝; Illinois Central, 83; Pennsylvania Central, 33½; Reading, 12; Erie, 22⅝; do. preferred, 37¾; 5-20s of '67, 104¼; 10-40s, 110¾; new 5s, 109⅝; 4½s, 107¾. Rate of discount in open market for three months' bills is 4 per cent.; below the Bank of England rates, 1 per cent. Fine American tallow, 36s 9d. Spirits of petroleum, 11½@13s; refined do., 10s.

PARIS, January 8.—Rentes, 113f 52½c.

ANTWERP, January 9.—Petroleum 22¾f.

LIVERPOOL, January 8.—Cotton easier at 5⅜@5½; sales, 7,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American, 5,000 bales. Beef—prime mess, 72s 6d.

British Grain Trade.

LONDON, January 7.—The *Mark Lane Express* says: "The deliveries of home grown wheat at Mark Lane has been comparatively light, but farmers have marketed their produce pretty freely in the country. Although the condition of the offerings was very unsatisfactory sales have consequently been difficult, still allowing for poorness of quality and holiday character of trade, business was not unduly depressed, and in very few instances has it been necessary to make a reduction to effect sales of English wheat, where samples have been in a workable condition. Imports of foreign wheat into London have assumed the customary phase of winter scantiness. Arrivals on Friday were only 31,000 quarters, made up chiefly of American descriptions. American supplies must necessarily be the principal feature in our imports for some time. Maize, barley and all descriptions of feeding corn moved off slowly, and where any quantity changed hands prices have been a turn against sellers.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
January 8, 1879.

The markets moved without any features worthy of note. Prices remain steady. The remarks on the state of the market are given under the several departments below.

Quotations herein given are for wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified, and are prices realized on sales made by leading houses in the various goods quoted. On small sales dealers will charge a light advance on the prices given.

Country Produce.

In the line of poultry, live chickens command very slow sale while dressed are somewhat better. The same rule applies to ducks, turkeys, etc. The supply of strictly choice butter is improving though it is not in excess of present requirements. Medium and poor grades are unsaleable. The market is completely glutted with pickled, long kept, made over and stale butter entirely unfit for use. Fresh eggs are scarce and wanted. Plenty of limed or packed are coming in, but are slow sale. The demand for potatoes is fair for choice stock especially peachblows and early rose. Cheese is in good demand for mild, late August and September makes. Receipts of apples are decreasing, and the demand is better for good keeping fruit. Receipts of cider have been immense and the demand seems to have dropped off entirely. Beans are in better demand and slow sale. Receipts of dressed hogs are light. Seeds are offering freely at easy prices.

APPLES—Choice, $2 00@2 25; prime $1 50@2 00; small and inferior, $1 00@$1 25.

APPLE BUTTER—Per gal 30@35c.

BEANS—Prime white navy $1 70@1 75; medium $1 50@1 60; mixed $1 25@1 50.

BUTTER—Choice roll in tubs, 16@18c; choice solid, 10@13c; medium grades 8@10c; grease, 3@4c.

CHEESE—Sweitzer, 11@13c; Limberger, 11@12½c; prime Ohio factory, 8½@9c jobbing; 8@8½c, wholesale.

CIDER—Choice $3 50@4 00 per bbl; crab apple $6 00@7 00.

COUNTRY LARD—Per lb., 5@6c.

CRANBERRIES—Jersey, per bushel, $2 25@2 50; do per bbl, $6 00@7 00; Sackett, Bell & Boyle per bbl, $9 00@9 50.

DRESSED HOGS—per lb 3@3½c.

EGGS—Strictly fresh, 23@24c per dozen, pickled, 15@17c.

HOMINY—$3 00 per bbl.; $3 25 per bbl. jobbing.

HONEY—California, in 2-lb tin cans, comb, per doz, $3 50; Domestic; in glass caps, 16@18c; strained 10@12c; New York State in neat 25-lb of 12 cases glass cups, per lb, 13@15c; new domestic 15c.

NUTS—Chestnuts $3 50@4 00 per bush; shellbarks, $1 25@1 50.

ONIONS—$1 00@1 50 per bbl.

POTATOES—Peachblows 70@75c per bush. Sweets—Jerseys, $2 50@2 75; Southern $1 50@1 75; Baltimores, $1 75@2 00.

POULTRY—Dressed chickens, per lb, 8@9c; ducks 10@11c; turkeys 10@12c; geese 7@8c.

SEEDS—Clover from store $3 75@4 00; timothy $1 30@1 40; mammoth clover seed $4 50@5 00; flax $1 30@1 32.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

In the grain market wheat is growing firmer with every indication that prices will rise. The same remarks will also apply to corn and oats. Both rye and barley are easy. Flour remains fairly active at unchanged prices.

GRAIN—Following are the latest figures; Wheat—Prime to choice red winter, 97@98c; medium do., 93@95c.

Corn—Shelled, 42@45c; new shelled, 36@38c; ear, 40@42c.

Oats—Prime white 27@27½c; mixed 25@26c.

Barley—Spring 70@90c; fall 95c@$1 05.

Rye—55@57c ℔ bushel.

FLOUR—Wisconsin $4 50@4 75; Minnesota extra $5 00@5 25; choice amber and white wheat $5 00@5 25; prime red winter do. $4 75@5 00; fancy St. Louis $5 75@7 25; fancy patents $7 25@8 25; rye $3 25@3 75; buckwheat $2 25@2 50 ℔ cwt.

CORNMEAL—55@60c ℔ bushel.

OATMEAL—$4 75 ℔ barrel; $2 50 ℔ keg.

HAY—From country wagon, $8 00@10 00 ℔ ton; prime baled, $10 00@11 00.

MILL FEED—Bran, per ton, $11 50@12 00; middlings, coarse, $13 00@14 00; middlings, white, $19 00@20 00; chopped feed, $16 00@18 00; corn meal, per ton, $19 00@20 00.

Groceries and Provisions.

The sugar market is growing firmer with an upward tendency. Coffee is also firm. Other articles in the grocery line remain unchanged. Provisions unchanged.

GROCERIES—Following are the revised quotations:

Coffees—Fancy Rio, 20c; choice Rio, 19c; prime Rio, 16c; good Rio, 15c; ordinary Rio, 12½; Java, 25½@27½c.

Roasted Coffees—Rio, in papers, 17@19c; Rio, in bulk, 16@18c; Java, in papers, 29@33c; Java, in bulk, 27@32c.

Sugars—Standard A, 9c; Off. A, 8½c; extra white C, 8½c; refined yellows, 6¾@7½c; molasses do, 6¼@7c; New Orleans, 6¼@7½c; cut loaf, 10c; crushed, 9⅝c; powdered, 9⅝c; granulated, 9⅜c.

Syrups—Choice maple, flavored, 43c; prime maple, flavored, 40c; choice sugar 46c; prime sugar, 44c; good sugar, 38c; good molasses, 42c; black molasses, 28c; prime, N. O molasses, 36@37c; choice N. O. molasses, 41@42c; prime, 38@40c.

Teas—Young Hyson, 25c@1 00; Gunpowder, 35@$1 00; Imperial, 35@80c; Japan, 25@75c; Oolong, 28@80c; Souchong, 25@75c.

Spices (whole)—Cloves 45c; allspice 10@20c; cassia 18@32c; nutmegs $1 00c@1 05; pepper 15@16c.

Rice—Choice Carolina 7c; good 6½c.

Soda—Bi-carb in kegs 3¾@4c; do assorted papers 5¼c; do assorted ¼ papers 6c; sol soda in kegs 2c.

Starch—Gloss 6½@8c; corn starch 7½@8¾c.

Candles—Star full weight 12½c; stearine 10½c; mould 10½c.

PROVISIONS—Quotations are as follows: Hams, s. c., 18 to 23 lbs, av. large, 7c; hams, do. 14 to 18 lbs, do. do. 7½c; hams, extra do. 10 to 14 lbs, do. do. 7¾c; shoulders, s. c., do. 4¾c; breakfast bacon, do. 6¾c; dried beef, in sets, 10½c; do. rounds and knuckles, 12½c; do. all flats, 9c; bacon shoulders, ℔ lb, 4½c; short rib sides, 5½c; clear sides, 5¾c; mess pork, new, $8 75; mess pork, short cut, 40 and 45 pieces in barrel, $8 75; lard, p. l. in tierces 6½c; do. do. in half bbls., 6¾c; do. do. in buckets, 7½c; refined for summer use in tierces 6½c; do. in half barrels, 7c; do buckets 7½c; do in 3-lb pails, 8¾c; do, 5-lb pails 8¼c; do, 10-lb pails, 8½c. Ham sausage, 7c; pigs feet in kegs, $1 70; do half bbls, $3 40.

Miscellaneous.

BEESWAX—℔ lb, 30@33c.

CANNED GOODS—Green peas, 2 lb cans, ℔ doz, $1 00@1 25; raspberries, do, $1 30; strawberries, do, $1 15@1 25; gooseberries, do, $1 25; pine apples, $1 25@1 50; blackberries, $1 10; peaches, 3 lb cans ℔ doz, $2 15@2 40; tomatoes, do, $1 00; corn, do, $1 10@1 50. Pickles, bbls, $6 50; half do, $3 75.

FEATHERS—Choice live, in quantity ℔ lb, 50@55c; mixed, 35@45c.

FISH—Ex. No. 1 mess mackerel, ℔ bbl, $30; No. 1 shore mackerel, $18; No. 1 bay mackerel, $17; No. 2 large mackerel, $11; No. 3 large mackerel, $9 00; No. 3 medium mackerel, $6 50; No. 3 small mackerel, $4 50; split Labrador herring, $7 00; split shore do, $6 50; round shore do, $5 50; whitefish, half barrel, $4 75; lake trout do, $4; lake pickerel, $2@2 15; lake herring, $2 25; George's codfish, $5; medium do, $4 50; large Grand Bank codfish, $4; medium do, $4; boneless codfish, $5; boneless hake, $3 50; halibut (smoked) ℔ lb, 8c, No. 1 herring ℔ box, 30c; scaled herrings, 35c; smoked bloater herring, $1 00.

HOPS—7@10c ℔ lb for prime '77s.

OILS—Extra lard oil (winter strained), 51@53c; No. 1 do, 49@51c; No. 2 do, 43@45c; natural lubricating, 20c; prepared residuum, $5; common do, $4; sperm signal, 50c; white miners' lard oil, 55@57c; yellow do, 54@56c. Benzine, 8c.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Layer raisins, $1 70 London layers, $2 40; Muscatels, $1 65; mat raisins, $3 40 ℔ mat; Valentia raisins 6½c ℔ lb; Sultanas, 9½@12½c. Dates, 7½c ℔ lb. Currants, 4½@5c. Citron, 18c. Prunes, 6c. Almonds—Languedoc, 24c; do. shelled, 45c; do Sicily, 40c, do Ivica, 22c. Walnuts—Naples, 12½@15c. Sicily filberts, 14c. Smyrna figs, new, 15c. Brazil nuts, 8c. Maccaroni, 10@20c. Tapioca, 9c. Oranges, ℔ bbl., $8 50@10 00. Lemons—Messina, $4 00. Cocoanuts, $5 00@6 00 ℔ 100.

RAGS—Cotton, white, ℔ lb, 4@4½c; cotten, mixed, 1¾c; woolen, ½c.

TALLOW—City, 7c; country, 5½@6½c.

VINEGAR—Prime city, 11@13c; choice malt and wine 25@30c; country 10@15c, as to quality.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.—The latest revised quotations are as follows: Standard brands bright, 47@55c; do. mahogany, 54@55c; do. dark, 40@45c; Louisville navy, 47@55c; Richmond brands, 43@52c; bright cavendish, 54@55c; bright twist, 58@68c; natural leaf, 58@75c; fine cut, 32@44c; cut and dry, 32@44c; granulated smoke, 40@50c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
January 8, 1879.

There was a little more activity shown in the market to-day and a firmer feeling. The market opened at $1 03¾ and advanced to $1 05 which was bid at the close of the morning session. In the afternoon the market opened at $1 05 but weakened for a short time to $1 04⅞, but soon a firmer feeling took hold of the market and it advanced to $1 06⅜ which was bid at the close The sales and re-sales were 45,000 barrels.

Refined was high and excited at 9¼ bid with no sellers.

CRUDE.

United, $1 06⅜; shipments, $1 25.

REFINED.

Philadelphia, 8⅞c; New York, 9⅛c; Pittsburgh, f. o. b., 9⅛c.

OIL BARRELS.

Country, 95c; city, $1 05.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York—JANUARY 8—Cotton quiet at 9⅜@9½c; futures quiet. Flour in buyers favor; receipts, 9,000 barrels; superfine State and western $3 20@3 50; common to good extra $3 60@3 90; good to choice $3 95@4 50; white wheat extra $4 55@5 25; extra Ohio $3 75@5 00; Minnesota patent process $5 50@8 00. Wheat in moderate demand; receipts, 15,000 bushels; No. 3 Chicago spring 91½c; ungraded red $1 02½@1 10; No. 3 do. $1 02@1 03 No. 2 do. $1 09¾@1 10; No. 1 do. $1 10@1 10½; ungraded amber $1 04@1 09; No. 2 amber $1 05@1 05¼; ungraded white $1 10@1 10½; No. 2 do. $1 08@1 08¼; No. 1 do., sales 19,000 bushels at $1 10@1 10¾. Rye heavy; No. 2 western 56@57c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Malt dull and nominal. Corn nominally unchanged: receipts, 17,000 bushels; ungraded 46½@48c; No. 3, 44½c; steamer 45@45¼. Oats quiet; receipts 2,900 bushels; No. 3 29½c; mixed western 30½@31½c; white western 33@35c. Hay firm at 40@45c. Hops firm and unchanged. Coffee—Demand fair and market firm. Sugar quiet but steady; fair to good refining 6½@6⅝c. Molasses dull and unchanged. Rice steady. Petroleum higher owing to a corner on exporters; United $1 03½@1 06½; crude 8¼@8⅜c; refined 9½c. Tallow steady at 6⅝c. Rosin quiet and unchanged. Turpentine firmer at 28½c. Eggs dull; western 27c. Leather—Demand fair and market firm; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande, light, middle and heavy weights, 20@22c. Wool quiet but firm; domestic fleece 29@43c; pulled 17@35c; unwashed 10@25. Manufactured copper dull and nominal. Ingot Lake $15 87½@16 00. Pig iron dull and unchanged. Iron—Russia sheeting $10 50@10 75. Nails—Cut $2 10@2 15; clinch $4 25@5 25. Pork firmer; mess $7 30@7 50 old; $8 50@8 75 new. Beef steady. Cutmeats steady; long clear middles $4 15; short clear $4 37½. Lard—Demand active; prime steam $5 92½@5 95 Butter firm; western 6@33c Cheese steady; western 3@8½c. Whisky steady at $1 10.

St. Louis—JANUARY 8.—The annual election of officers of the Merchants' Exchange took place to-day, which absorbed the attention of members and business was very light. Flour nominally unchanged. Wheat quiet and slow; No. 2 red fall 92⅞@93c cash; 93½c February; 94½c March; No. 3, 88¼@88½c; No. 2 spring 80⅜c bid. Corn easier; No. 2 30@29⅞c cash. mainly at inside price; 30¼@30⅝c February; 31½@31¼c March; 33⅜c May. Oats firmer; No. 2. 20⅝@20¾c cash; 20½c bid January; 23½ bid May. Rye dull at 42@42½c. Barley dull and unchanged; prime to choice 60@80c. Whisky steady at $1 04 Pork firmer at $7 70 asked; cash sales at $7 72½ March. Lard—none offering; $5 40 bid in East St. Louis. Bulkmeats higher; car lots loose $3 45@2 60; cribs $3 50@3 65; long clear $2 45@3 55; short clear $2 65@3 80; short clear $3 82½ March; boxed shoulders, round lots, $2 55@2 60. Bacon firmer; cribs $4 22½@4 37½ March and last half of March; short clear $4 65 March; cash lots nominally unchanged. Greenmeats dull and nothing doing; sweet pickled hams dull and nothing doing. Receipts—Flour, 2,000 barrels; wheat, 26,000 bushels; corn, 33,000 bushels; oats, 9,000 bushels; rye, 2,000 bushels; barley 1,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 4,000 barrels; wheat, 2,000 bushels; corn, 4,000 bushels; oats, 1,000 bushels; rye, 1,000 bushels; barley, 1,000 bushels.

Chicago—JANUARY 8.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand but at lower rates; No. 2 red winter 86½c; No. 2 Chicago spring 82⅜c cash; 83⅛c February; 84½ March; No. 3, 67½@69c; rejected 50@52c. Corn steady and in fair demand at 29⅝c cash; 30c February; 38⅜c March. Oats steady and unchanged. Rye steady and unchanged. Barley steady and firmer. Pork unsettled but prices a shade higher at $7 55 cash; $7 60@7 62½ February; $7 72½@7 75 March. Lard unsettled but generally higher at $5 50 cash; $5 55 February; $5 62½@5 65 March. Bulkmeats stronger at $2 70, 3 75@3 90. Dressed hogs in good demand and prices tending upward; $3 12½@3 15 Whisky steady and unchanged at $1 06. Receipts—Flour, 9,500 barrels; wheat, 93,000 bushels; corn, 101,000 bushels; oats, 21,000 bushels; rye, 4,000 bushels; barley, 18,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 6,500 barrels; wheat, 49,000 bushels; corn, 56,000 bushels; oats, 27,000 bushels; rye, 4,300 bushels; barley, 24,000 bushels.

Close—Wheat firmer and advanced ⅛c. Corn firmer but not quotably higher. Oats steady and unchanged. Pork strong and higher; $7 70 asked February; $7 80 asked March. Lard in good demand and prices a shade higher; $5 60 asked February; $5 70 asked March.

Philadelphia—JANUARY 8.—Flour steady; superfine $2 25@2 75; extras $3 00@3 50; Minnesota family $4 50@4 67½; high grades $6 00@7 50. Rye flour at $2 87½. Wheat easier; No. 2 red $1 05⅜; amber $1 06½; white $1 07; No. 2 Chicago 90@94c. Corn quiet; steamer 42@42½c; yellow 43c; mixed 43½c. Oats dull; white western 30@31c; mixed western 28@29c. Rye dull; western 50@52c. Provisions easier. Mess pork $8 50. Beef—India mess $19 00. Hams—smoked 7½@8c; pickled 5¾@6½c; green 5½@5¾c. Lard dull; prime steam $5 75. Butter steady; New York State and Bradford county Pennsylvania extra 21@23c; Western Reserve 10@19c. Cheese quiet; western 7@8½c. Eggs steady; western 26@27c. Petroleum quiet; refined 9c; crude 7⅝c. Whisky nominally unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 1,500 barrels; wheat, 5,900 bushels; corn, 27,000 bushels; oats, 900 bushels; rye, 1,500 bushels.

Cincinnati—JANUARY 8.—Cotton easier but not quotably lower at 9c. Flour stronger; family $4 25@5 25. Wheat scarce and firm, with a fair demand; red and white 92c@$1 00. Corn quiet and firm at 32@33c. Oats dull and unchanged at 25@27c. Rye in fair demand but at lower rates—51½c. Barley dull and unchanged. Pork firm at $8 00. Lard in good demand and prices a shade higher; steam $5 52½@5 55 bid. Bulkmeats quiet, firm and held higher at $2 60@2 65, $3 65 3 70, $3 75@3 80. Bacon in good demand and prices a shade higher at $3 00@3 12½, $4 37½@4 62½. Whisky steady and in good demand at $1 03. Butter in fair demand and prices higher; fancy Western Reserve 16@17c; do Central Ohio 13@15c. Linseed oil quiet at 60@61c.

Milwaukee—JANUARY 8.—Flour quiet and firm. Wheat closed quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee hard 93c; No. 1. 86¼c; No. 2, 83⅝c; January 83⅝c; February 84⅛c; March 85c; No. 3, 69½c; No. 4, 60½c; rejected 49½c. Corn quiet and dull; No. 2, 29½c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 19½c. Rye slow; No. 1, 42c. Barley nominal; No 2 spring, fresh, 88@88½c; January 87½@88c. Provisions quiet but firm. Pork firm; old $6 20; new $7 60. Lard—Prime steam $5 50. Hogs—Live quiet and nominal at $2 60@2 80; dressed hogs easier at $3 12½. Receipts—Flour, 10,000 barrels; wheat, 65,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 6,500 barrels; wheat, 6,000 bushels.

Louisville—JANUARY 8.—Cotton firm at 9c. Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat firm and higher; red 90c; amber and white 95c. Corn dull; white 36c; mixed 34c. Oats firmer; white 26½c; mixed 24c. Rye firmer at 53c. Hay in good demand at $8 50@10 50. Pork stronger at $8 25@8 50. Lard steady and firm; choice leaf tierce $6 62½@6 50; kegs $7 50. Bulkmeats steady and in fair demand at 2¾c, 3¾c, 4@4½c. Bacon nominal. Sugar cured hams 7½@8c. Whisky steady at $1 03.

Boston—JANUARY 8.—Flour quiet and unchanged; western superfine $3 00@3 25; common extras $3 75@4 25. Corn in fair demand; new 47@50c. Oats firm; No. 1 and extra white 35½@39; No. 2 white 34½@35c; mixed 33@34c. Rye 60@62c. Receipts—Flour 1,200 barrels; corn, 6,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour 735 barrels; corn, 38,000 bushels; wheat, 1,600 bushels.

New Orleans—JANUARY 8.—Legal holiday and but little doing. Cotton quiet; middling 9¼c; low middling, 8⅜c; good ordinary 8⅜c. Net receipts 4,242 bales; gross receipts, 4,560 bales. Exports to Great Britain, 1,893 bales; France, 3,985 bales; sales, 4,000 bales; stock, 370,328 bales.

Toledo—JANUARY 8.—Wheat firm; amber Michigan February, 95⅝c; No. 2 red winter 94⅜c; February 95¾c; No. 2 amber 90c; No. 3 red 89½c. Corn dull; No. 2, seller May, 35¼. Oats firm; No. 2 23c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, January 8.—Business continues quiet with commission houses. Cotton goods generally in little demand, but fine bleached shirtings more active at the reduced rates. The New York mills shirtings reduced ½c. Prints in light request Men's wear, woolens, moving slowly. Foreign goods dull.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
WEDNESDAY, January 8, 1879.

Central Stock Yards.

CATTLE.

The arrivals of local cattle since our last report have been fair, while those of through consignments have been quite heavy. The market was steady, and no material change in price took place. There were no prime cattle on sale to-day. The ruling quotations are as follows: Good, 1,300 to 1,400 pounds, $4 50@4 75; fair 1,100 to 1,300 pounds, $4 00@4 75; common, 1,000 to 1,100 pounds, $3 50@4 00.

SHEEP.

During the past few days the arrivals were about equal to the demand. The average quality of the offerings was about as usual. There were no lambs on sale. Among the sales made during the last few days were the following, which we give for the purpose of giving the reader an idea of the prices obtained: One car good, 105 lbs, Missouris, at $4 15; 1 do do scalawags, 70 lbs, $2 20; 2 cars good, 86 lbs, Illinois, at $3 80; 1 car prime Ohios, 146 lbs, $4 75; 1 do fair, 90 lbs, $3 85; 1 do fair, 86 lbs, $3 60; 2 cars, Washington county, Pa., 80 lbs, mostly ewes, at $3 50; 1 deck good Ohio, 80 lbs, $4 25; 1 car good do, 122 lbs, $4 50.

HOGS.

Until to-day this market has been quite active on account of the light supply, caused by the delay of trains containing hogs on several of the roads. Prices advanced 25@30c per cwt. as compared with our last quotations. The receipts to-day were 50 cars. Market slower. Philadelphias, $3 15@3 25; Yorkers, $3 00@3 15.

Union Stock Yards, Allegheny.

MONDAY, January 6, 1879.

CATTLE.

There were only 268 head on sale to-day, and while the demand was only moderate, the market was active at an advance of 10@20c per cwt., the advance having been greatest on the common and medium grades, for which there appeared to be more inquiry than for the better qualities. Now that the holidays are over more meat will be consumed and better markets are expected. Sales were made to-day at 5@5½c for good to prime beeves, and 4@4½c for common to medium. Fat cows and bulls may be quoted at 2½@3½c, as to quality. Veals continue dull, with but few offering and but few wanted; quotable at 3½@5c, as to quality. Fresh cows $30@50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The supply to-day was very light, not large enough to make a market, and in consequence little or no business was transacted. Had there been enough stock on hand full prices would no doubt have been obtained.

HOGS.

Although the market for hogs was slow to-day, an advance of 25c per cwt was asked and obtained. Sales were made at 2¾@3½c, gross, for such as were on sale. Extra heavy hogs brought 3⅝c at East Liberty, Saturday.

Chicago—JANUARY 8.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports:

Hogs—Receipts, 47,000 head; shipments 3,200 head; demand fair and market firm; choice heavy $2 80@3 00; light $2 60@2 75; packing, mixed, $2 65@2 75.

Cattle—Receipts, 3,000 head; shipments, 1,300 head; shipping active and firm at $4 00@5 00; stockers $2 35@2 75; butchers' steady; cows $2 00@3 00; steers $2 70@3 10.

Sheep—Receipts, 1,500 head; shipments, 190 head; market lower at $2 70@4 00.

New York, JANUARY 9.—Beeves—Receipts for the past two days mainly by the Pennsylvania Railroad 2,100 head; market active and firm at a fraction further advance, say $1 per head from Monday. No premium cattle shown; average grade scarcely fair; poor to common 6½@7½c; ordinary to prime 7¾@9¾c; extra, 10@10½c. Sales include 5 car loads 5 Colorado half-bred 1,312 pounds; 9 exporters used 300 head at 9@10c. Shipments 118 live head and 220 quarters.

Sheep—Receipts for the past two days 2,700 head: market firm at $4 00@5 25; for sheep; $5 00@6 00 for lambs; Colorado wethers from Ohio, 150 lbs. taken by exporters at $5 87½ per 100 lbs.

Swine—Receipts for the past two days 8,250 head; the market was strong yesterday with sales of live hogs at $3 65@3 80 per 100 lbs but weakened to-day and closed rather dull at $3 50@3 60.

St. Louis—JANUARY 8.—Cattle in good demand for shipping grades; good butchers stock fairly steady; feeding steers strong and in good demand; good to choice heavy fat steers $4 25@4 65; fair do $3 60@4 00; light do $3 30@3 75; native butchers steers $2 75@3 55; cows and heifers $1 50@3 15; cornfed Texans $2 75@3 50; fair to choice Colorado $3 25@4 15; feeding steers $3 25@3 60. Receipts 1,400 head; shipments, 680 head.

Hogs—Stronger; light shipments; best Yorkers $2 40@3 50; packing $2 60@2 75; butchers' to fancy heavy $2 75@3 85. Receipts 8,000 head; shipments 3,600 head.

Sheep—Steady; fair to good $2 85@3 37½; choice to fancy $3 60@4 25. Receipts 500 head; shipments 300 head.

Buffalo—JANUARY 8.—Live stock receipts 115 cars cattle, 66 hogs and 4 sheep. Shipments first received since Thursday last was 37 cars of cattle, 4 of hogs and 28 of sheep. Attendance of buyers light, shortage of cars restricts the trade. Sale 6 cars of butchers. Cattle—Steers, $3 90@4 15: no transactions in sheep. Sales of four cars of hogs to local dealers at $3 20@3 80.

Cincinnati—JANUARY 8.—Hogs active, firm and higher: common $2 25@2 65; light $2 70@2 80; packing $2 85@3 00; butchers' $3 00@3 10; receipts, 7,395 head; shipments, 1,375 head.

WOOL MARKETS.

Boston—JANUARY 8.—Wool quiet and unchanged; Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces 33@35c; New York and Michigan do 28@32½c.

WHEN YOUR HORSE IS LAME and you have tried every remedy without success, and you despair of curing him, and begin to think of trading him off—before doing so, obtain a bottle of Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia, and see its effects in twenty-four hours. Those are the kind of cases Dr. Giles likes; where all other remedies fail, his is the one that never disappoints. The Doctor will willingly prove and demonstrate what he says, on application to him at his office, 451 Sixth avenue, New York. Sold by Jos. Fleming, 84 Market street.

The Broom Market.

Revised quotations are as follows:

	Per Dozen
No. 1 hurl brooms	$1 25
No. 2 hurl brooms	1 50
No. 3 hurl brooms	1 75
No. 4 hurl brooms	2 00
No. 5 hurl brooms	2 25
No. 6 hurl brooms	2 50
No. 3 carpet brooms	2 75
No. 4 carpet brooms	3 00
Toy brooms	$1 00@1 50
Whisps	$1 00@1 50
Stable brooms	$3 25@4 25

DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE will cure the worst case of cough in less than a day, and leave the system in a good condition. It will often cure Consumption. Lung examinations free to to those who buy my medicine. 240 Penn Avenue. no18:eod&W

MARRIED.

BARR—SMILEY—At the residence of the bride's uncle, No. 13 Ninth street, Pittsburgh, by Rev. W. M. Grimes, D. D., Mr. W. A. BARR of Clearfield, Pa., and Miss MARY SMILEY of Cadiz, Ohio.

DIED.

ATKINSON—On Tuesday morning, January 7, 1879, GEORGE ATKINSON, in the forty-fifth year of his age.

LUTZ—On Tuesday, January 7, 1879, ADOLPH GUSTAV LUTZ, second son of Damas Lutz, aged twenty years, three months and twenty days.

MILLER—On Wednesday evening, January 8, 1879, at 5:25 o'clock, HARVEY B. MILLER, in the thirty-sixth year of his age.

BULISTER—On Wednesday, January 8, 1879, at 12:30 o'clock A. M., JAMES BULISTER, in the sixty-fourth year of his age.

CARNAHAN—On Tuesday, January 7, 1879, OLIVE J. CARNAHAN, in the twenty-seventh year of her age.

ARTHURS—On Wednesday, January 8, 1879, of pneumonia, GEORGE ARTHURS, aged sixty-four years.

MILLER—On Tuesday, January 7, 1879, EDWARD F. MILLER, in the forty-third year of his age.

EDWARDS—On Tuesday, January 7, 1879, at 4 o'clock, WILLIE HUMPHREYS, son of John O. and Sarah Edwards, aged three years and two months.

WARDEN—On Wednesday morning, January 1, 1879, JOHN A. WARDEN, aged fifty-one years.

AHLERS—On Thursday morning, January 2, at 3 o'clock, RICHARD MILTON, son of Henry and Wilhelmina Ahlers, aged seven months and two days.

BLACK—On Thursday, January 2, 1879, at 11 o'clock A. M., C. BRADDOCK BLACK, aged eighteen years and three months.

DRYDEN—On Thursday, January 2, at Castle Shannon, OLIVER R. DRYDEN, youngest child of George L. and Harriet Dryden, aged three years and ten months.

LAMMOND—In Allegheny city, on January 2, 1879, at 4 o'clock P. M., JAMES LAMMOND, a native of Dumfermline, Scotland, and late in the employ of Wm. Semple, aged twenty-seven years.

QUIGLEY—At Mercy Hospital, January 2, 1879, at 2 o'clock A. M., Mr. GEORGE QUIGLEY, formerly of Grant street.

MACKEY—At Philadelphia, on Wednesday, January 1st, 1879, at 10 A. M., R. W. MACKEY, aged forty-two years.

FRIDAY—On Friday, January 3, 1879, at 11 P. M., at his residence, No. 68 Fulton street, in the sixty-third year of his age, ANTHONY FRIDAY.

LAUGHLIN—At Philadelphia, on Friday, January 3, 1879, ELEANOR A. LAUGHLIN, in the seventy-fourth year of her age.

MORGAN—On Saturday, January 4, 1879, at 10 A. M., at her residence, No. 11 Carron street, S. S., Mrs. MARY C. MORGAN, wife of P. J. Morgan, in the thirty-third year of her age.

REED—On Sabbath morning, January 5, 1879, Mrs. JANE ANN ALISON, widow of the late James Reed, in the eightieth year of her age.

O'CONNOR—On Sunday morning, January 5, 1879, at 7 o'clock, MARY, wife of David O'Connor, aged forty-seven years.

McCLURE—On Saturday evening, January 4, 1879, at 10:15 o'clock, JOHN C., son of William and Sarah McClure, in the twenty-fifth year of his age.

KAIN—Suddenly, on Saturday, January 4, 1879, CATHERINE M. KAIN, aged seventy-four years.

HARBISON—On Sabbath evening, January 5, 1879, at 5:30 o'clock, WILLIAM J. HARBISON, aged thirty years.

REES—On Saturday, January 4, 1879, at 4 o'clock P. M., JOHN T. REES, in the forty-fourth year of his age.

WALLACE—Sabbath, January 5, 1879, at 9:45 A. M., at the residence of Lewis King, Etna, DAVID WALLACE, in his thirty-first year.

McCOUBREY—On Sabbath morning, January 5, 1879, at 6 o'clock, MARTIN McCOUBREY, in the forty-first year of his age.

LEWIS—On Saturday, January 4, 1879, at 1 o'clock, JEANNETTE RICHMOND, daughter of James and Jane Lewis, aged seventeen years, eleven months and four days.

CAMPBELL—On Sunday afternoon, January 5, 1879, at 3 o'clock, WILLIAM H. CAMPBELL, aged fifty-seven years.

CONWAY—On Sunday, January 5, 1879, at her residence in Summitville, Cambria county, Pa., Mrs. MARGARET CONWAY, in the seventy-eighth year of her age.

TORRENCE—At 12 o'clock, midnight, on Monday, January 6, 1879, THAYER MELVIN TORRENCE, aged six months and three days.

RHEA—On Monday morning, January 6, 1879, at 3:30 o'clock, DANIEL RHEA, in the eighty-seventh year of his age.

HOLMES—On Sunday, January 5, 1879, at his late residence, Wellsburg, W. Va., Rev. E. E. HOLMES, aged seventy-five years.

Fleming Bro's of Pittsburgh, Pa., are the sole proprietors of the genuine

DR. C. McLANE'S
Liver Pills & Vermifuge.

Buyers should always look for their signature as above; it is on every box or vial of the genuine. The market is full of imitations of the name McLANE, spelled differently, but having same pronunciation.

DR. QUINCY A. SCOTT,
278 PENN AVENUE,
Received the Centennial Medal and Diploma FOR FINEST DENTAL WORK.

SPECIALTIES. Painless Extraction. Painless Filling. Finest Work. Lowest Prices.

A full set of Teeth for $8, warranted better than any made elsewhere for $10. se9:d&W

LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER

Is the greatest Blood Remedy of the age. Tetter, Scrofula, Ulcers, Boils, Pimples, and all Blood diseases yield to its wonderful power. Pure Blood is the guarantee of health. Read: "It cured my son of Scrofula."—J. R. Brooks, Painesville, O. "It cured my child of Erysipelas."—Mrs. E. Snetzer, Larimers, Pa. Price $1. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Prop's, Pittsburgh, Pa. Sold by Druggists and Country Store Keepers.

A GOOD PLAN

Anybody can learn to make money rapidly operating in Stocks, by the "Two Unerring Rules for Success," in Messrs. Lawrence & Co.'s new circular. The combination method, which this firm has made so successful, enables people with large or small means to reap all the benefits of largest capital and best skill. Thousands of orders, in various sums, are pooled into one vast amount, and co-operated as a mighty whole, thus securing to each shareholder all the advantages of the largest operator. Immense profits are divided monthly. Any amount from $5 to $5,000, or more, can be used successfully. N. Y. *Baptist Weekly*, September 26th, 1878, says: "By the combination system $15 would make $75, or 5 per cent.; $50 pays $350 or 7 per cent.; $100 makes $1,000, or 10 per cent. on the stock, during the month, according to the market." *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, June 29th: "The combination method of operating stocks is the most successful ever adopted." *New York Independent* September 12th: "The combination system is founded upon correct business principles, and no person need be without an income while it is kept working by Messrs. Lawrence & Co." *Brooklyn Journal*, April 29th: "Our editor made a net profit of $101 25 from $20 in one of Messrs. Lawrence & Co.'s combination." New circular (mailed free) explains everything. Stocks and bonds wanted. Government bonds supplied. Lawrence & Co., Bankers, 57 Exchange Place, N. Y. nov30:6tW-8p